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Tower reviews

by Clearway

The Week in Focus

Tension Diminishes The Big Broadcast

Troubled and unhealed though the world remained, this week saw tension eased in both Europe and the Far East. Japanese aerial marksmanship improved marvelously after the League of Nations and the United States condemned Japan's consistent failure to destroy military objectives as efficiently as it massacred non-combatants.

The lavish Germanic hippodrome, staged throughout the week for Premier Mussolini, was climaxed by the most definite talk of peace in the history of the post-war dictatorships.

* * *

France and Great Britain, pleased with their own precedent of firmness in initiating the Mediterranean naval patrol, called upon Italy to withdraw its troops from Spain or submit to nullification of the one-sided non-intervention arrangement. The League of Nations felt the warm breath of its supporters and issued a resolution underwriting the Franco-British ultimatum to Italy. Thus while the Rome-Berlin axis revolved in the headlines, the democratic axis drove the European car.

* * *

Kandid Mr. Black

The silence of Hugo L. Black in Europe, the slow steamer homeward across the Atlantic, the almost universal challenging of the American press, made Mr. Black's radiocast last night the best publicized program ever listened to by the American public.

Was he ever a member of the Ku-Klux Klan? Is he still a member?

The answers to those questions came in a calmly direct manner that in no way suggested the national suspense that surrounded them nor presaged the morrow's storm of controversy.

* * *

The answers:

"I did join the Klan. I later resigned. I never rejoined."

There were at least the following major groups with their reactions to the justice's statement:

1. The intransigeant foes of the New Deal. Many of these were merely waiting for Mr. Black to admit having been a Klan member at any time in order to unleash their denunciations against him and the President.

2. The idealistic liberals, who solemnly believe that any genuine liberal, no matter how young, no matter how ambitious, would instinctively spurn and combat any group that practiced bigotry and extra-legal violence.

3. The people who believe that realistic politics mitigates the offense and that Mr. Black has now "grown up."

4. The New Deal "regulars" who follow and defend slavishly any and all acts of the Administration.

* * *

Mr. Black does not mean to resign. It is deemed unlikely that the President will intervene. With these the realities of the situation, it is probable that Mr. Black's usefulness as a justice and the well-being of the court itself may only be impaired by continued derogation of the new appointee. With Mr. Black seated it is difficult to see how continued bombardments can fail to threaten the chief non-combatant—the service of the court itself.

* * *

Visit of the Week

"You must come and visit Rome sometime."

And Adolf Hitler told Premier Mussolini he would, as Mussolini ended his week-long visit in Germany at the Berlin station. The Rome-Berlin axis had been welded tighter by rhetorical commitments, by cheers of millions, by miles of golden ribbon and acres of bunting. Munich, cradle of National Socialism, greeted Mussolini. Cautiously dictatorship deposited its wealth in two banks. In separate trains Hitler and Mussolini journeyed to Mecklenburg, far in the north. At the war games the Reds were roundly drubbed. Mussolini craved a sight of the famous Krupps Foundry at Essen in the western part of the country and the itinerary was changed to accommodate him. At Essen he was impressed with the efficiency of Germany's mass production of the arms of war.

* * *

Berlin was the crescendo of Germany's hospitality. There was the parade from the Hindenburg Palace to the Heerstrasse—five miles of arrow-straight boulevards, screaming with color and "Viva Duce." There were the now-famous toasts in which both dictators radiocast to 3,000,000 people the declaration that their collaboration meant peace. There were the Berlin war games—591 officers, 13,000 soldiers, 144 motorcycle units, 600 tanks and new motorized vehicles. And all from the Berlin environs. Then there was a great city a'weary on its own welcome mat. And finally there was Mussolini back in Rome for another tumultuous greeting. A Roman holiday had been declared. As in the Berlin streets a giant M had been raised. It had been M over

(Continued on Page 2, Column 7)

Civilian Bombing: Can It Be Stopped? World Leaders Urge Positive Action

The Question

In view of the rising tide of indignation in civilized countries at the barbarous shelling of civilian populations from the air in China and Spain, the Monitor asked a number of well-known constructive thinkers the following question:

> What is the most effective means for ending unrestricted aerial warfare, and in particular, how can the destructive air operations in the Far East be brought under control?

Brief replies to this query, showing an almost unanimous desire for the nations to assume active responsibility in dealing with the situation, are now presented.

Survey Shows Wide Sentiment for Implementing Protests by Trade Embargoes, Boycott on Goods and Even Recourse to Sanctions

Need of World Police System Stressed

General agreement that the time is at hand for nations and individuals to exert compelling economic and police pressure against the more extreme phases of military aggression, which have come to a climax in the unrestricted bombing of civilians in the Far East, characterizes the response of persons prominent in international affairs to an inquiry from The Christian Science Monitor today.

To be immediately effective in coping with the emergency in the Far East, it is variously urged that counter pressure against the bombing of innocents should take these forms: 1. International economic sanctions directed by the League of Nations or a comparable super-national authority. 2. Individual refusal to buy the goods and services of the aggressor nation. 3. Specific offers to relieve the economic and population pressure of Japan, which has in part motivated the war of expansion in China. 4. A "back to the League" movement in the larger sense—reconstituting the international system on a basis of justice for all, international police action to enforce a regime of law, and subsequent disarmament.

Texts of the views of the respondents to the Monitor's inquiry as to the most effective means of ending civilian bombings follow:

Actively Back China

Lord Davies

Leader of League of Nations Union in Britain

The only way to control aerial warfare is to prevent Japan from conquering China. If before it is too late the United States should join Great Britain and other law abiding nations now to repel aggression and enforce respect for international covenants by severing all relationships, diplomatic, financial and economic, with Japan, and supply China with finance and munitions, including military aircraft, the war would end tomorrow.

A world equity tribunal presided over by Chief Justice Charles E. Hughes could then complete the work inaugurated by the Lytton Commission and propose a plan to secure a durable peace in the Far East based upon the fundamental principles of equity and justice and supported by the new Commonwealth proposal for an international air police force.

United Appeal

William Green

President, American Federation of Labor

World public opinion should demand that unrestricted aerial warfare in the Far East should be immediately terminated. In addition joint protests of the representatives of all governments should be made.

This should be supplemented with a united appeal to the governments involved in the conflict in the Far East to discontinue the horrible shocking practice of aerial warfare.

Action by Powers

Col. Theodore Roosevelt

Former Governor General of the Philippines

There is one way and one only by which unrestricted aerial warfare can be checked and that is for a group of the most powerful nations, prepared to use force if necessary, to demand that it cease.

Protests alone are of no value. Japan's actions today are based on the belief that no country intends to do more than talk.

Trade Boycott

John Maynard Keynes

Leading British Economist

Though unable at the moment to make any new statement, Mr. Keynes authorized "with pleasure and enthusiasm" a communication to Monitor readers of his already expressed view that the efficacy of a joint Anglo-American threat of economic sanctions against Japan has been greatly underestimated and that there are at least nine chances in ten that if such threat were used it would succeed.

His advice as published in the London Times today is that the United

(Continued on Page 4, Column 3)

Chinese Hold Off Japanese Attacks On Shanghai Line

SHANGHAI, Oct. 2 (AP)—Chinese and Japanese troops fought each other to a standstill today in the fifth day of battle for Shanghai's North Station, where the Chinese defense line is anchored only a stone's throw from the foreign settlement.

While Japanese warships in the Whangpoo River blanketed the area with a barrage of shells, planes dropped demolition bombs on Chapei and on several burned, blackened areas formerly in Shanghai's foreign districts.

At nightfall, the Chinese still were stubbornly holding their ground despite a series of Japanese thrusts to dislodge them.

The heavy fighting in the Chapei district resulted in the destruction of one of Shanghai's gayest white-light districts. Located on the Jukong Road, once crowded with soldiers and sailors making the rounds of its cabarets and dance halls.

Device to Stall Tanks

After the Japanese sent wave after wave of tank charges against defense positions, the inventive Chinese devised a unique method of stalling the tanks. They shaped torn-up railroad tracks into what looked like inverted cow-catchers.

These held the tanks long enough for Chinese machine-gunners to inflict heavy losses on Japanese infantry advancing behind them.

Chinese commanders declared 200 Japanese were killed in close-quarter fighting around the North Station.

Despite a rain of shrapnel and machine-gun bullets, the British Welch Fusiliers never stopped working to build higher their miniature sandbag fort and to erect barbed-wire barricades across a road intersection to keep both Chinese and Japanese out of the international settlement.

About mid-morning, a Japanese patrol advanced under cover of an armored car to a sandbag barricade within 25 yards of a Chinese pillbox.

After spasmodic firing and several vain attempts by Japanese marines to dash into a row of foreign houses adjoining the Pantheon Theater, the patrol withdrew.

U. S. Marines Prepared

The Sixth United States Marines, also on the edge of heavy fighting in their sector along the Soochow Creek, completed a new row of machine-gun nests giving them a complete sweep of the embattled district on Shanghai's North Side.

On the other fronts in central and south China, Japanese warplanes renewed their raids. A squadron of five planes bombed the city of Luishi, about 30 miles southeast of Nanking, China's capital.

Japanese naval officers declared a Japanese plane sank a Chinese cruiser in the Yangtse River between Nanking and the sea off the Kianyin forts and forced another Chinese warship aground.

Nanchang, Hangchow and Canton in the south were bombed again. At Whampao a Japanese communique reported an air attack destroyed several small Chinese supply vessels and damaged a Chinese cruiser and gunboat.

Sangyuan Captured

A Japanese dispatch reported the capture of Sangyuan, on the Tientsin-Pukow railroad, carrying the Japanese campaign in North China into Shantung province for the first time.

At Nanking, a spokesman of the Central Chinese Government's foreign office declared that China would press immediately at Geneva and in world capitals for invocation of economic sanctions against Japan.

PEIPING, Oct. 2 (AP)—Japanese officers reported today that conquest of another Chinese province, Shantung, has begun with occupation of the city of Sangyuan, on the Tientsin-Pukow railroad.

The Japanese asserted that Chinese resistance in Shantung Province collapsed with the capture of Sangyuan which, they said, was the eastern terminus of a fortified line stretching westward to Shih-

(Continued on Page 4, Column 2)

The Monitor Index

Saturday, Oct. 2, 1937

Education Page	7
Home Building and Furnishing Page	8
The Home Forum	9
Identity [With German Translation]	
Sports Page	10
Financial Pages	11-12-13
Movie Guide	17
Daily Features	17
Editorials	18

Paris Pledges Peace Policy To Aid Franc

Cabinet Agrees to Avoid Exchange Control or Trade Autarchy

Strikes Banned

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, Oct. 2—To restore confidence in the franc, the French Cabinet today approved unanimously a declaration of policy pledging the Government to abstain from any measures of exchange control or economic autarchy and to maintain international peace and internal order and stability.

Rallying Socialist ministers to the support of Finance Minister Georges Bonnet's efforts to defend France's currency, Vice Premier Léon Blum succeeded after arduous negotiations in averting a threatening Cabinet split. Socialists and trade union leaders finally agreed to accept modification of the 40-hour week which is admitted to be necessary if lagging French production is to be speeded up.

The declaration adopted by the Cabinet begins by proclaiming that "no technical reason justifies the recent speculative attack on the franc" since next year's budget is balanced and the country's financial position generally is sound. The only weakness, the declaration says, is the foreign trade deficit which must be reduced by increasing production.

Stay-in Strikes Banned

To achieve this end, the Cabinet authorized the Premier and Minister of Labor to act by decree "either by rationalization of factories or by modification of the 40-hour week or both." With this was joined a warning that stay-in strikes and social disorders will no longer be tolerated.

Recognizing that anxiety over the international situation was partly responsible for lack of confidence in the franc, the Government today reaffirmed its determination "to maintain firmly its policy of peace."

In agreement with Britain, the declaration states, France counts on obtaining respect for the policy of non-intervention in Spain.

Another resolution proclaimed the Government's determination to preserve internal peace both in France and Northern Africa by a firmer policy in dealing with agitators and by closer control of all foreigners.

Holds to Money Accord

While the franc fell to new low record of 152 to the pound today, the Government asserted its "absolute opposition to any exchange control measures and its fidelity to tripartite monetary accord." It concluded its declaration by affirming that this new confidence policy would not be altered by results of local elections next week which are expected to show communist gains.

Publication of budget estimates for 1938 with a paper surplus of 1,600,000,000 francs has not relieved pressure on the franc appreciably. This is due primarily to two factors. In the first place the 11,000,000,000 franc extra armament expenditures were not included in the regular budget figures which already contain defense appropriations of more than 11,000,000,000 francs. In the second place the paper surplus is to be absorbed almost entirely by a bonus to state employees to meet increased living costs.

Black and the President

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WITH PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT
On the Road Between Olympia and Tacoma, Wash., Oct. 1

Overshadowing the mere physical feat of riding 250 miles through rough and raining country today is the historic chronicle of President Roosevelt's relationship to the Black broadcast.

At 2 p. m., 4½ hours before the broadcast, the President was at Quinault Lake, in the heart of the peninsula, finishing his lunch at a family table dining room of a pleasant inn, his two grandchildren slowly and unexcitedly eating their simple meals on either side of him. His nonchalant attitude seemed to reinforce the sense of aloofness which observers have found in his policy on the Black Klan question.

So the events of the rest of the day proved strikingly. Leaving Quinault, he drove on, meeting crowds at towns that he passed through, here and there. It appeared that he could reach his special train at Tacoma in plenty of time to hear the Black broadcast. But the cavalcade slowed to a leisurely pace, creeping along some stretches at no more than 20 miles an hour.

After pausing tardily before the state capitol buildings at Olympia, the procession headed toward Tacoma; and out on the open road between Olympia and Tacoma, the hour for the Black broadcast came. Shortly before, the President had transferred from a closed car containing a radio to an open car without one. In only one of the dozen or more press cars was there a radio. This correspondent and four others crowded in to hear the historic speech.

As Mr. Justice Black began, the Roosevelt car was gliding slowly along toward Fort Lewis military reservation. Suddenly the cars stopped. It seemed as if the President were to invite the party all to come up and cluster around the radio in his accompanying closed car.

But this dramatic scene was denied. As Mr. Black reached his crucial admission of Klan membership, and his "abandonment" of the Klan, President Roosevelt's car had halted before a mass of soldiers on review and he was exchanging greetings with the commanding officer.

Thus the President heard no part of the Black broadcast, and on this basis, he refused all comment later in the evening. On his behalf, it was stated that neither Mr. Roosevelt nor Mr. Black nor any intermediary of either had been in communication prior to the broadcast.

Until the very last, the Chief Executive maintains complete aloofness from the episode. Yet the conclusion of seasoned observers, many of whom are on the special train, is that the political damage of the affair, together with the effects of the broadcast, good or bad, fall not upon Mr. Justice Black, whose position on the bench is now raised above political attack, but upon President Roosevelt, and may vitally affect the future of his Administration.

Propaganda Test Aim of Institute To Aid Citizens

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Oct. 2—An organization to analyze propaganda trends and movements influential in contemporary American life was announced here today. Called the Institute for Propaganda Analysis, it will seek to study propaganda methods in this country and abroad, and will attempt to afford instruction in analysis through its monthly news-letter, "Propaganda Analysis." A group of nationally prominent educators forms its board of directors.

"There is today especial need for propaganda analysis," says the first bulletin, issued today to several thousand educators, religious leaders and journalists. America is beset by a confusion of conflicting propagandas, a Babel of voices, warnings, charges, counter charges, assertions and contradictions assailing us continually through press, radio and newsreel."

Conducting a poll at Teachers' College, Columbia University, Clyde R. Miller, executive secretary of the institute, found that 98 per cent of the 500 teachers answering a questionnaire advocated "a critical study in the schools of propaganda which would help prepare young people to function as intelligent citizens in discussing and voting on controversial issues."

Stressing in particular the study of "press agent" releases and "planned news" campaigns, the institute "will try to set up standards for appraising channels of propaganda, as well as analyzing propaganda itself," the bulletin adds.

The chief danger of propaganda is seen in its appeal to emotion. Decisions made under stress of emotion, it states, often lead to disaster when the emotion crowds out cool, dispassionate thought.

The institute, endowed by the late Edward A. Filene under his Good-Will grant, lists many prominent educators in advisory positions.

Senate Hearings On Court Choices Demanded by Bar

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Oct. 2 (AP)—The American Bar Association yesterday demanded full, public hearings by the Senate on all judicial nominations.

The resolution adopted did not name Justice Hugo L. Black nor did it take cognizance of proposals for an investigation of the Black appointment or a general condemnation of judicial membership in secret, oath-bound orders. But the lawyers made it plain on the floor of the convention that their action was prompted by the Black appointment.

When the intense debate had subsided and both the bar's Assembly and House of Delegates had acted, the expression amounted to this:

"Resolved, that the American Bar Association petition the Senate of the United States to establish a rule requiring every nomination for judicial office to be referred to an appropriate committee and providing that such committee shall conduct a full public hearing upon matters touching the fitness and qualifications of the nominee for judicial office."

The association instructed that the resolution be placed before Congress on the opening day of its next session.

Thus, as the convention's final official action, came the end to a question that appeared at Monday's opening session and ran as an undertone through the entire meeting, coming to the surface Sept. 30 to split the Assembly over an attempt to drop the whole matter of the Black appointment.

Contrasting with previous parliamentary haggling over the question, yesterday's substitute went through the Assembly in a noisy five minutes and in less than an hour had been ratified by a quiet, perfunctory vote of the House of Delegates—highest legislative body of the association.

Lessing Rosenthal of Chicago, a

(Continued on Page 5, Column 1)

Black Talk Sets Nation To Debating

Reaction Varied as He Admits He Was Once in Klan, Quit

He Prepares to Sit With Court Monday

New Deal Left to Face Music; Challenge Awaits Justice

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Oct. 2—Hugo L. Black prepared today to set about his duties as Associate Justice of the Supreme Court when it convenes next Monday, following delivery of a precedent-breaking radio speech in which he acknowledged former membership in the Ku Klux Klan.

He coupled this acknowledgement, however, with a declaration that he had long since "dropped" and "abandoned" the Klan, and did not hold racial or religious prejudices toward any group or creed.

The justice's decision to don the black robe of life membership of the high court is regarded as irrevocable. The deeper reverberations of the Klan incident are yet to be seen, and primarily appear to affect the New Deal, particularly President Roosevelt, who appointed Mr. Black to the court.

Editorial comment seemed inclined to accept the Justice's effort to close the nationwide controversy growing out of newspaper exposure of his former affiliation with the Klan, but this was coupled with strong censure in many quarters of the absence of earlier explanation, particularly when the subject was under debate in the Senate.

Challenge Pends

Mr. Justice Black may yet have uncomfortable moments in the Supreme Court, however. Albert Levitt, former federal judge, announced that he would press his challenge of the former Senator's eligibility to sit on the Supreme Court, and would offer his petition as soon as he could gain recognition next Monday. This petition has nothing to do with Klan charges.

At the same time, officers of an organization calling itself "Independent Young Americans," with Chicago headquarters, announced determination of distributing anti-Black handbills outside the Court. W. E. Porter is named as executive director and Hilda Gale Green, executive secretary of this group.

As his speech ended, public discussion of the address in millions of homes immediately began. In some, the argument went on far into the night. It was the process of returning moral judgment on a Supreme Court Justice by the biggest mass jury in history.

Both Sides Now Heard

But whatever the ultimate verdict, the speech appeared to mark the definite end of one phase of the controversy that has disturbed the nation since Sept. 13. The period in which the Klan charges went unanswered is now ended, and the nation has heard both sides.

The question of a resignation is also now finally eliminated. Mr. Justice Black is irrevocably a life member of the court, it is felt, barring the ouster proceedings brought by Mr. Levitt.

To a considerable degree, comment followed the patterns of thought expressed by the same speakers before the speech, with the exception that Black supporters were now apparently less on the defensive. John L. Lewis found the speech a "powerful and straightforward statement" and Senator William E. Borah similarly approved it, while Senator Carter Glass, on the other hand, who voted against confirmation in the first place, continued his hostility.

The effectiveness of Mr. Justice Black as a radio speaker is unquestioned. At the same time, opponents hold that his speech left several important points still unanswered—why did he not tell President Roosevelt of his Klan membership when he was appointed? Why did he not comment upon it when the matter was before the Senate in his confirmation fight? Why did he join the Klan originally if he disbelieved in racial and religious intolerance? It is around these points that future discussion will probably center.

Comment of Gillette

"The President appointed Black and the Senate confirmed the appointment," said Senator Guy M. Gillette (D) of Iowa. "It's a closed incident. He is a member of the Supreme Court for life."

This was the mood which Mr. Justice Black himself displayed in his speech.

"When this statement is ended my discussion of the question is closed," he declared with the slow emphasis of complete finality.

Both in what Mr. Justice Black said last night, the way he said it, and the very fact of his brevity, was the implication that this was his last word. Though he had asked for 30 minutes on the air and was addressing an audience of uncounted millions, he used only about half his time. It seemed evident that this brevity of utterance had been carefully calculated to refute by impli-

(Continued on Page 5, Column 6)

Text of Justice Black's address: Page 5.

Intimate Message From Washington

Lingerie War Looms as Aftermath of Any Anti-Japanese Boycott, but 'Henry' Thinks Ban Should Be Tried

By the Monitor's Washington Bureau

Washington, Oct. 2

Our friend Henry comes to Washington frequently bent on some one-man crusade or other. When we saw him this time he was breathing indignation and demanding an immediate boycott of Japanese goods. He cited the anti-Japanese boycott move in Great Britain and called for similar action in the United States until Japan gave up its policy of bombing civilian populations.

There is this to be said of Henry, that he is representative of a vast number of idealistic and sincere Americans today, and when he arrives in our office we feel that we are facing not Henry alone (to say nothing of his determined sister Prue, who supplies much of his moral feeling, as we have come to learn) but a cross section of public opinion.

An immediate boycott, said Henry, would be a simple matter. He wanted it a civilian, unofficial boycott, and agreed, after a little reflection, that probably it would be too much to ask the southern states to stop sending cotton to Japan.

Let the Japanese, he said, continue to buy American goods, if they wanted to, but let Americans refuse to purchase goods made in Japan.

A True Friend of Statistics

"We buy 86 per cent of Japan's exports of silk, I have discovered," explained Henry, who goes in for statistics at times like this. "Suppose customers refused to buy it? If England and the United States put economic pressure upon Japan there would be no need for armies, I am confident. I have been looking into the matter and here is what I find: Japan sent 27.5 per cent of all its exports to the British Empire in 1936 and 22 per cent to the United States. And Japan took 32 per cent of all its imports from the British Empire and 31 per cent from the United States. That is, half her exports, and 60 per cent of her imports. There is hardly a more vulnerable country in the world than Japan!"

We always gaze fondly at Henry's earnest, sincere face, and in this instance we felt a glare of sympathy.

"The difficulty is," we began, "that you are urging a war. A lingerie war!"

"A what?"

"A lingerie war. Or, let us say, a silk-stocking war! Do you think your sister Prue, Henry, or at any rate the women of America, would shift from silk stockings to rayon or wool in order to give vent to their presumptive irritation over Japan's conduct?"

"Now do be serious," cried Henry.

"We were never more serious," we answered. "As a matter of fact a boycott was actually attempted in America against Japan at the time of the Manchurian adventure, and was backed by prominent citizens. But it was ineffective. Your motives, Henry, and particularly your sister Prue's are always impeccable. But let us examine merely the practical side. The fact is a boycott is much more difficult than the average man supposes."

We fixed Henry with the impressive glance which we at times command, and continued:

"America takes practically all Japan's big silk output, it is true. But suppose we stopped buying. Have you thought of the effect on the silk workers of Passaic and Paterson, New Jersey, of Hopewell, Va., of Fall River, Mass.? We could not get substitute supplies of silk of adequate amount and quality from any other country, and American women, Henry, are obstinate. They demand their silk. British women do not use so much silk, but rayon and wool. Then again, if we boycotted silk, Japan would doubtless retaliate against American cotton. She buys more than any other two countries. But Japan can buy cotton from India, North China, South Africa, Brazil or South America.

Always a Two-Way Affair

"Of course Japan might be retaliating against India, too, if the proposed British boycott is effective. Japan buys cotton in India, and she sells cotton piece goods to parts of the British Empire. Her main export market is Asiatic. Little of it goes to the British Isles themselves, and London would be thousands of miles from the places in the British Empire, (India, Egypt and South Africa) where the shoe would pinch if retaliatory measures were taken. The toys, notions, Christmas-tree lamps and the like that are "Made-in-Japan" are a relatively small part of her total trade with the English-speaking world. What we are trying to say, Henry, in a word is merely this—that a boycott is a two-way affair.

"Although an effective boycott would seriously affect Japan it would also seriously affect the United States and that part of the British Empire which sells raw cotton to Japan. Do you get our point?"

"Hum!" meditated Henry. "It makes it complicated, doesn't it?"

Then his voice changed and grew firmer. "But I think the effort should be made nevertheless! The mere threat of such a move might be salutary. And I can tell you that at least one pair of stockings will be silk no longer."

"You mean Prue's?" we asked confidently. Henry nodded.

5000 Meat Shops to Strike; New York to Probe High Costs

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Oct. 2—With meat prices soaring and a strike in more than 5000 shops of the Federation of Kosher Butchers called for this afternoon, the department of markets of the Fiorello H. LaGuardia Fusion Administration is today started on a "comprehensive" survey of the cost and selling methods of meats throughout the city.

William Fellowes Morgan Jr., markets commissioner, said the survey would be made with the cooperation of the United States Department of Agriculture.

In some quarters the advance in meat prices was attributed to the agricultural program of the Federal Administration calling for the slaughter of cattle and the plowing under of grain crops, while in circles friendly to the Administration and in packing house quarters the shortage of meats was attributed to the droughts of 1934 and 1936.

United States Officials Cautious

Just what part the Federal Department of Agriculture would play in the survey was not revealed here today. Spokesmen for the department were extremely cautious against making any public pronouncement, due

(1) To the charge that the high cost of food was primarily caused by its crop control program:

(2) To the fact that a heated mayoralty campaign is on here and the Administration wants to maintain the appearance of complete hands-off, and

(3) To stay clear of the price dispute between consumers and live stock and agricultural producers.

This attitude was generally approved in Democratic political quarters, where it was held that the high-cost-of-living issue might arise again in the Congressional campaigns next year, as it did in 1919 and 1920. In these circles it was stressed that the laws of supply and demand governed the situation and that these laws could not be indefinitely suspended by political action. The result was, it was declared, that meat prices today were normal under the conditions which obtained.

Latest federal agricultural department findings place the July and August meat supply at 25 per cent less than in those same months last year. For the whole year, the supply was placed at 19 per cent less than last year and about the same as the 1935 level. The veal supply was 3 per cent greater than in 1936, however, it said, and the mutton supply was 8 per cent greater than last year.

Laid to Droughts

The report ascribed the shortage now obtaining chiefly to the cumulative effects of the 1934 and 1936 droughts. Whatever may be the cause, however, it was stressed that the shortage was having far-reach-

(Continued on Page 2, Column 3)

Power Dam Petition Refused; Would Spoil Stream's Beauty

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MADISON, Wis.—Esthetic values as against material considerations formed the basis of a decision by the Wisconsin Public Service Commission recently in its refusal to grant a permit for construction of a power dam on the Potato River, in Iron County, Wis., on ground that it would destroy the beauty of the stream.

It is said to be the first decision of its kind handed down by a tribunal in the United States, and was issued under authority of a law enacted in 1929 which declared that the enjoyment of natural scenic beauty to be a public right and sufficient reason for denial of a permit for a dam

The statute also was believed the first of its kind in America. The Wisconsin Power and Light Company, after passage of the law, had withdrawn a request for permission to dam the scenic Wolf River, one of Wisconsin's most noted trout streams. The Mellen Granite Company, which planned to use the dam for power to manufacture steel-shot for use in its granite quarries, also withdrew a similar request to "harness" the Potato River in 1935. It was a renewal of this application that was denied by the commission.

"The river," said the order of denial, "contains many cataracts, rapids, waterfalls, and flows through deep, wide gorges of great scenic beauty. There are no dams in the river. Its flow is unimpeded by the works of man from its source to its mouth. It is and has been a trout stream of considerable importance. No sewage or industrial wastes contaminate its waters. It is one of the few scenic streams in the state unspoiled by man."

The commission further concluded that "there is no economic need for the development."

Mexican Culture by Radio

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MEXICO, D. F.—Services of the National University of Mexico are soon to be extended through the opening of a short-wave radio station, according to an announcement of the Department of Social Action of the university.

The programs are planned to reach not only students, laborers and farmers, but Mexicans living abroad and the Spanish speaking peoples of all Latin America. The objective will be diffusion of culture and understanding through the medium of the oldest university in the Americas.

Particular stress will be placed on elevation of a moral sense, civic responsibility, and of an understanding of social obligations.

A series of lectures will be given by leading authorities in Spanish America, on themes of national, international, and human interest.

A campaign for better speech will also be conducted by the university station and much attention will be paid to encouragement of musical appreciation. Great classical musical works will be played, as well as the best Mexican music of past and present. Furthermore, the project will include the presentation of Mexican writers and their best works.

Leaking Faucets Go to College At Los Angeles

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES—"They laughed when I waded into the kitchen with a rubber washer in my hand. But when I had fixed the leaky faucet, their laughter turned to admiration and solicitation as to how I had become such a handyman around the house."

Thus might the University of California Extension Division write in its course circular to advertise the results possible in its new class on "Home Mechanics."

"The main object of this course," explains Instructor Thomas A. Watson, who is also an associate in mechanic arts at the Westwood campus of the university here, "is to help people adapt themselves to this mechanical age and acquire a technical appreciation of its many facilities.

"Daily new mechanical gadgets are appearing on the market, and a course of this sort not only teaches people how to use them intelligently, but how to differentiate between superior and inferior types of mechanical products offered."

Subjects on the semester's course of study include repairing and wiring lamps; replacing washers, oiling and adjusting sewing machines and other electric appliances, replacing fuses, changing automobile tires, and caring for garden tools.

One section of the class meets weekly on Tuesdays from 7 until 9 p. m. on the Westwood campus, and the other meets weekly on Friday from 7 until 9 p. m. in the downtown Hill Street building, headquarters of the extension division.

Roosevelt Reunion in Seattle

International

President Visits Son-in-Law's Western Home

On the Floor Sits Curtis (Buzzie) Dall, President's Grandson

Seated, Left to Right—Mrs. James Roosevelt, Mr. Roosevelt, Eleanor (Sistie) Dall, Mrs. Roosevelt, and Mrs. Boettiger, the President's Daughter

Standing, Left to Right—John Boettiger, President's Son-in-Law and Publisher of Seattle Post Intelligencer, and James Roosevelt, President's Son

Art Urge of Early Mining Days Recalled by Sculpture in Coal

LEWISBURG, Penna., Oct. 2 (AP)—"The conditions of modern life" are about to choke off the folk art of coal carving, just when the world at large is first learning that the art exists at all.

Anthracite mining is about 110 years old in Pennsylvania, and apparently miners expressed themselves from the first by carving flawless lumps of hard coal, sometimes with great delicacy and beauty of effect.

One of the few survivors, Charles Horner of Trevorton, has been teaching the art to four classes of children in his home town and Shamokin, under WPA auspices. But a commercial industry has grown up in the neighborhood to make ornaments and useful objects, such as clocks and inkwells, out of coal, and Mr. Horner fears he may be too late.

There has been at least one exhibition of coal carvings, this summer at Bucknell University in connection with the third Pennsylvania Folk Festival here. Those in charge received, one day, a gracefully cut head of a Negro woman, about 7 inches tall and done in highly polished anthracite. Around the base was lettered the name of the artist, F. A. Weiser of Minersville, and the date, which was Feb. 20, 1856.

The statuette roused such interest that presently isolated examples, and even whole collections, were turning up. Several of these last were combined into an exhibition which proved very attractive to audiences at the folk festival.

Most of the unknown artists worked toward a simple end. They did Bible scenes and historical episodes, and sometimes objects for use about the house.

Great care was needed, for a flaw in the lump might ruin weeks of work. The coal was always taken from the "mammoth" seam, supposedly the largest and hardest in the anthracite fields, and most likely to be free of slate, spars and sandy strips.

Tools were as simple as the subjects themselves—the coal was blocked out with a handsaw, split with a chisel, chipped and cut with a knife or razor, buffed with sand or sand paper, and polished with white pine ashes.

Questioning of miners who remember the day when most of the carving was done, indicates that usually the work was accomplished in a shanty, by the light of a whale oil or kerosene lamp.

Eleanor Roosevelt Flies to New York

NEWARK, N. J., Oct. 2 (AP)—Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt arrived at Newark Airport at 7:32 p. m. (E. S. T.) last night, completing a flight from Seattle, where she left the President on his Western tour.

She said the only thing definite in her plans was that she would spend the night in the Roosevelt town house in New York, and then proceed to Hyde Park.

Mrs. Roosevelt, who was met at the airport by her brother, Hall Roosevelt of New York, was accompanied by Mayris Chaney, a blonde dancer, who boarded the plane at Chicago. Miss Chaney said she had known Mrs. Roosevelt for some time and would probably go to Washington with her later.

Leaders Prepare Mexican Women For Day of Vote

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTERREY, Mex.—With the recent speech of President Cardenas on the state of the nation, in which he declared that the Mexican woman must be given the franchise and initiated into her political and social duties, a strong impulse has been given to feminine leaders in the organization of Mexican women. They now see the day coming when the home, so long the sole sphere of influence of the Mexican woman, no longer encompasses her or her duties.

Señorita Argentina Blanco, one of the best-known woman organizers, is at present in Monterrey consolidating the Central State Association of Women and other allied associations in neighboring north Mexican states.

"Women will soon have the vote here, and they should know what to do with it, and what voting entails of study, preparation, responsibility, and privilege," she said in an interview. "Also, women must be educated along many other lines, and quickly too, for in Mexico the idea that the home was the only place for women persists to this day. As a matter of fact, the function of the home has changed, in that formerly it was a producing unit, and now it is a consuming unit. Women who used to make soap, candles, lard, preserves, and a hundred other articles for home consumption, now buy these things ready made."

Accordingly, Señorita Blanco is encouraging the formation of housewives' consumers' co-operatives in many Mexican villages. In some of these the women have exhibited ingenious activity—they have begun to produce soap in home co-operatives, simple household articles, and many other things, the making of which saves them money, and teaches them something of the interrelated economic and governmental system in which we live.

The Central State Associations of Women teach moral responsibility and protection of the home, home crafts, attention to personal appearance, Mexican history, theories of government, social movements.

"There are no 'isms' of any kind connected with the associations," said Señorita Blanco. "We are concerned with teaching the Mexican woman something of the world and her part in it, for active participation will be demanded of her soon."

Film Trust Inquiry On in Los Angeles

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES—Investigation of charges by independent theater operators that film distributors as subsidiaries of major studios have violated anti-trust acts has begun here under the direction of Albert J. Law and Harold F. Collins, special assistants to the United States Attorney General.

"It is either a case for the Federal Grand Jury or the distributors and larger operators should be given a clean bill of health," explained Mr. Law, who said that the work should be ready for report by Jan. 1.

"The investigation is of film distribution in southern California, but there will be sweeping implications in our findings."

The independent operators complain that they have been unable to obtain first-run films as the result of asserted zoning and clearance regulations amounting to discrimination.

5000 Meat Shops to Strike

(Continued from Page 1)

ing effect on the New York food supply and was working great hardship on wage earners in the lower brackets, many thousands of whom buy their meat exclusively from kosher butchers.

These retail dealers have been protesting energetically to Mr. Morgan against the high prices, and in a conference with the Fusion market commissioner this week charged that the wholesalers were selling inferior grades of meat to the retailers at prices which properly applied to the higher grades. This charge will be one of the main features of the survey Mr. Morgan is making.

Following his conference with the kosher butchers, Mr. Morgan called in representatives of the packers, who denied the charges and attributed the shortage to the droughts of 1934 and 1936. They said meat was being imported from Canada and Argentina, but denied that the importations were large. This was borne out by the federal survey published here today, although it was admitted that despite the high tariff, shipments of meat into the United States this year had exceeded those of 1936.

Imports From Canada

Under the reciprocal trade agreement with Canada, there has been a reduction in the tariffs on calves and cattle, but the category in the lower tariff rates was limited to 51,933 head of calves and 155,799 head of cattle. These quotas have already been exceeded this year, and incoming animals now pay a duty of 3 cents a pound for live cattle, 6 cents for canned beef, or 20 per cent ad valorem, whichever is higher; 5 cents a pound for mutton, 7 cents a pound for lamb, 2 cents a pound for live swine, 2½ cents a pound for pork and 3¼ cents a pound for ham.

Mexico has the same most-favored treatment, with the result that its exports of livestock to the United States also have increased notably this year. Mexican cattle are, in the main, brought into the United States for fattening and slaughter and the finished meat is classified as having been domestically prepared.

Describing his entry into the situation, Mr. Morgan stressed that his department was interested solely in the consumers and the general public. He saw controversy between the kosher butchers and the packing houses as revolving around higher prices.

"In order to prevent any widespread closing of retail butcher shops, which, it it occurred, would result in considerable inconvenience to the public, I have offered all the facilities of the department to either side, to the end that no immediate drastic steps may be taken," he said.

To Survey Costs

"We have a number of department employees who are thoroughly familiar with the workings of the wholesale and retail meat trade. In conjunction with experts from the United States Department of Agriculture, they will undertake a comprehensive survey of the cost and selling methods of meats in this city and report to me the result as soon as possible."

Mr. Morgan added that his department would advise housewives to buy the cheaper quality of meats instead of prime cuts, which he characterized as having reached "the caviar class."

Quotations today placed the price of rib roast at 43 cents a pound, as compared with 28 cents last year; sirloin roast, 50 cents, as compared with 37 cents; chuck roast, 37 cents, as compared with 25; porterhouse steak, 61 cents, as compared with 43; sirloin steak, 51 cents, as compared with 37; round steak, 51 cents, as compared with 38, and chuck steak, 32 cents, as compared with 23. These prices varied slightly, however, in different sections of the city, being higher in the Park Avenue area and less in the lower East and West sides.

Washington reports that Mayor LaGuardia had appealed to Mr. Wallace for advice on the situation were categorically denied by the Mayor. He said he had not written to Mr. Wallace and had received no letter from the secretary on the subject.

"What he should do is to write to the stockyards in Chicago and the packers around the country," the Mayor said. "When a member of Congress, I made my own investigations and was able them to reduce prices by exposing the spread between the cattle raisers and the retailers. What the people of the city of New York want is lower prices of meat and not explanations.

"The price of kosher meat is unreasonably high, and writing letters will be no comfort to the consumers."

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Arab Committee Kept Firm Hold Upon Witnesses

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Oct. 2 — The strong action which the British administration in Palestine has taken against Arab leaders has long been expected.

How widespread has been the influence of the Higher Arab Committee is shown in the report of the British Royal Commission under Lord Peel which recently investigated the Palestine situation. "As long as the Arab Higher Committee maintained a boycott," this commission says, "no Arab came near us. And even when it was withdrawn the only witnesses permitted to give evidence before us were with four exceptions members or agents of the Higher Committee."

Going on to describe the complete hold which the committee had upon the Arab press in Palestine the commission says: "During the disturbances last year Arab newspapers were suspended 34 times and officially warned 11 times. And if evidence were needed to show that ending of the strike meant little change of heart we could find it ourselves in the general temper and often in the actual language that appeared in print from day to day.

Arab Press Unfriendly

As an example of the kind of comment which this Arab-controlled press used the commission says that while it was in Palestine one of the chief newspapers published an article headed "Claws of Wolf." "The Arabs of Palestine," this article continued, "are looking at the Government with an eye of hate and fixing responsibility for all the trouble first on the Government and then on the Jews." The same newspaper went on to indicate that more "sacrifices" might be needed to save Palestine from the "madness of imperialism."

The Peel Commission also said: "We regard it as unfortunate that no steps have been taken to regulate elections for the Supreme Moslem Council which has developed an imperium with an irremovable president. The policy of conciliation carried to its furthest limit has failed."

The most prominent figure in Palestine Arab circles until his deposition yesterday has been Haj Amin el Husseini, Mufti of Jerusalem.

The Supreme Moslem Council, of which the Mufti was permanent president, was a body constituted in 1921 by the British Palestine authorities, who desired to set up a local organization to direct the Moslem Ecclesiastical courts of justice and to administer very extensive Arab religious endowments.

Mufti's Wide Influence

The Mufti, who still retains his title as a spiritual leader among the Moslems, comes of an ancient and honored Arab family. He was elected to the post some 16 years ago by leading Moslems acting under rules approved by the British High Commissioner. The Mufti in this capacity exercised much influence in the domestic affairs of his Palestine co-religionists. He also had highly responsible duties in dispensing patronage.

His authority was greatly enhanced by the fact that he also happened to be president of the now outlawed Arab Higher Committee, a body formed in 1936 by the amalgamation into a national front of all the chief Arab political parties in Palestine.

This committee represented the Arab Nationalist movement. It also controlled Palestine Arab newspapers and other propaganda and commanded the unquestioning allegiance of the great mass of the Moslem population. It stood openly for Arab independence, for stoppage of Jewish immigration into Palestine and for prohibition of sales of land to the Jews.

Its activities in these respects gave rise to frequent reports of impending coercive action on the part of the British authorities against the movement.

Alabama Drys Win In Two Counties

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Oct. 2 (AP)—The score in the first county option elections since 24 Alabama counties legalized liquor on March 10 stood two to one today in favor of the prohibition advocates.

Three counties voted Tuesday and Wednesday on whether they wanted state liquor stores set up. Cullman, in the northern part of the State, voted wet. Calhoun, also to the north, and Dale, in the southeast, voted dry.

Two more counties now dry will vote on the question this month. They are Wautauga, Oct. 5, and Talladega, Oct. 19. Geneva county, where liquor now is sold, will vote Nov. 9 on whether to abolish the state stores, which vend alcoholic beverages by the package.

On March 10 this year all 67 counties in the State voted on whether alcoholic beverages should be sold within their borders. Twenty-four said "yes" and the law provided for subsequent tests of sentiment as required. This week's elections were the first since then.

Sunday Conferences On Politics Opposed

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Oct. 1 (AP)—The Genesee annual conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church in session here criticized President Roosevelt on the ground that he had held political conferences with congressional supporters on Sunday.

In a resolution adopted by the conference, 250 delegates from western New York and Pennsylvania declared the "country at large knows that our leaders are showing open and deliberate disregard for the Lord's Day."

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Tower re-Views

by Clearway

(Continued from Page 1)

Central Europe all the week and the M did not stand for Marx.

* * *

At least two conclusions are being drawn from Mussolini's visit to Germany. First, the dictatorships after all this fanfare would lose face with their people if Italo-German friendship and collaboration were lightly discarded. Second, Germany and Italy are determined to use their solidarity to bargain Britain and France into a four-power pact. For Germany it is all part of the return trip from Versailles, for Italy it is part of the return trip from Fiume. What worries Britain and France is where Germany and Italy plan to go after they have covered the return trip.

* * *

American Travels

President Roosevelt, now at Grand Coulee Dam en route back to Washington, proved himself an absolute master of casualness.

At Bonneville, Oregon, he said: "Under our laws the President submits to the Congress an annual budget—a budget which, by the way, we expect to have definitely balanced by the next fiscal year." This "by-the-way" casualness of the President gave him his biggest headlines.

That the President was actively working toward a balanced budget was indicated by three things:

1. At Casper, Wyoming, the President said:

"However, from now on we are not going to spend nearly so fast as we did the first four years. There isn't anything like the unemployment today that existed when I first came into office."

2. The President commissioned Secretary Morgenthau to discover means of paring down governmental expenditures.

3. Under-Secretary of the Treasury Magill was reported at work on a new tax program designed to broaden the tax base to include more of the middle-income group.

* * *

At Bonneville the mystery of the Administration's electric power policy received some clarification. This policy encompasses the widest possible distribution of power to existing areas rather than the encouragement of "new Pittsburghs" to enjoy power at cut-rate. Many saw an inference that the Government would advance this end even though it meant virtual public ownership and operation of the nation's vast, new power projects.

* * *

Although the President's cross-country excursion was publicized as a "listening" one, there was considerable "telling." The fundamental tale that was told was that the President intends to push ahead with his objectives, for which there was considerable approval. As to methods, there was not enough enthusiasm for his latest ones to discourage his seeking new ones.

New Deal in Spanish Matters

Jaca, a little Spanish town where the odor from chocolate factories fuses with those from the spiney pines of the Pyrenees, became suddenly a major objective of the Spanish War. On the Franco-Spanish border, Jaca would become a gateway for troops and supplies if France scrapped the non-intervention arrangement. And scuttle it, France says it will unless Italy withdraws its troops. Shaking itself free from British domination, France calls for a showdown.

Britain, aware that France can no longer be induced to subscribe to the myth of non-intervention, collaborates in an invitation addressed to Rome. Italy is invited to a parley to arrange for universal withdrawal from Spain or universal freedom to intervene in Spain. The new habit of the Democracies to mean business when they send out invitations arouses a new respect in Italy for Anglo-French notes. At all events the Insurgent and Loyalist armies in Spain converge on Jaca as if France really did mean business. If the French threat materializes, Jaca may become as precious as a spigot to cornucopia.

* * *

Quick Re-Views

Far East: Five days of Japan's big push in Shanghai found Japan's military men hard-pushed to explain why they had made no progress. The Chinese are lodged in the wreckage of Chapei. Terrific Japanese bombardments create a spongey, mat-like cover of debris that protects the Chinese. Fifty-two League nations denounced Japan's unrestricted aerial warfare; unofficial boycotts were launched against Japanese exports and imports. Japan suddenly improved its marksmanship, hitting more military objectives, fewer noncombatants.

* * *

Labor—The American Federation of Labor, 600 strong, is assembling for its annual convention in Denver. All the hierarchy of labor union conservatism was present—William Green, Matthew Woll, John Philip Frey, William L. Hutcheson, Frank Morrison. William Green keynoted an exhortation to the C. I. O. either to recant or get out and stay out of the federation. He said the federation would carry the war by issuing charters for virtual industrial unions in many mass production enterprises. That was what the C. I. O. group wanted the federation to do in the first place.

* * *

Bar Association—In convention at Kansas City, the American Bar Association vigorously rebutted what it deemed to be presidential slurs against the legal profession. After the impassioned prose was spent, the association turned more moderate and adopted a series of constructive resolutions. Notable was the resolution for public Senatorial hearings on all future appointees to the United States Supreme Court.

Confidence Vote in Cortes

VALENCIA, Spain, Oct. 2 (AP)—The Cortes, Spain's Parliament, gave the Government an unanimous vote of confidence today.

Premier Juan Negrin warned the Spanish people yesterday that the Government intended to fight for a complete victory in the Spanish civil war and that a peace based on mediation or compromise with the insurgents was impossible.

In an address before the opening session of the Cortes (Parliament), he further warned that the nation must prepare to unite for a war of long duration.

"The only mediation we ask is of an external character, namely that countries which signed a pact with Spain fulfill their promise to prevent Spain from being further invaded by foreign powers," he said.

To the 20,000 refugees (considered Insurgent sympathizers) housed in Madrid's embassies, whom he called "an army at our rear," the Premier held out hope for freedom.

He gave a guarantee of safe conduct from Spain to all refugees who have not committed offenses. He promised there would be no capital sentences against offenders voluntarily surrendered themselves to he courts.

His statement was considered a reply to recent South and Central American demands at Geneva that their nationals be evacuated in safety.

Safety Rules Enforced On Large-Type Ships

WASHINGTON, Oct. 1 (AP)—The Bureau of Marine Inspection and Navigation announced today it had barred the Chesapeake lines from carrying passengers on its larger ships, under safety-at-sea regulations. The bureau said not more than three vessels were affected.

By a congressional act passed June 20, 1936, and effective today, all vessels containing 50 or more berths were required to install an automatic water sprinkler system.

'World Pageant of Youth'

A "World Pageant of Youth" is one of the features planned for the 1939 Golden Gate International Exposition at San Francisco.

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Shiva Really a 'Lost World,' Anthony Says, in Sifting Finds

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Oct. 2—A study of America's "sky islands" in the Grand Canyon—"each a little world by itself" and each, at present, under the monopoly of large-eared mice and pale chipmunks—is beginning in earnest with the return of Dr. Harold E. Anthony, curator of mammals of the American Museum of Natural History, here.

Dr. Anthony told newspaper reporters of his discoveries during 11 days of climbing and exploring the tops of Shiva Temple and Wotan's Throne, areas which he believes go back to a period of 20,000 years ago.

"We accomplished what we set out to do," he said. "This place meant to us a biological problem. We found bits of broken pottery and other relics of the Indians of pre-Columbian occupation. It is virgin territory in so far as a survey is concerned, and each of the "islands" may be a biological entity by itself. I am very hopeful that the collection will show that there have been evolutionary differences.

Dr. Anthony explained that erosion had cut off these plateaus from the main rim and that a comparison of the animals, of which he brought back 75 specimens, with those of the land below would be the basis for the study.

Barriers Not Absolute

While "the barriers are not 100 per cent absolute," according to Dr. Anthony, the areas are regarded as sufficiently isolated to warrant the term "lost world" which has been applied. No sign of human investigation—at least nothing further than "a coil of rope and a cheap camera" at the foot of Wotan's Throne—was found, and the Park Service is keeping the public out in an effort to reserve the plateaus for research, he added. The animals of the "sky islands" are, in his opinion, different from those on either the north rim or south rim.

"While there is nothing to prevent one of these small creatures from climbing down from the plateau and arriving eventually at either the north or south rims," Dr. Anthony said in discussing the question of "isolation" of the territories, "it is true that the desert does lie between. And he might be reluctant about carrying his lunch across the desert."

Half the specimens which Dr. Anthony and his associates have brought back to the museum are mice, since "a mouse is as important to a museum official as a deer."

"The mice were abundant and friendly," he said. "They ran back and forth across my bed in the tent at night. Some of them have orange-colored spots on their chests. The cliff mouse, with his leaf-ears, sometimes more than an inch long, was a familiar sight.

Chipmunk Is Common

"The chipmunk also is very common there. He feeds on the fruit of the cactus. He fills his cheek-pockets with these seeds. The mice live on the seeds of wild asters and dairies, all of these creatures finding apparently very ideal living conditions in a world of their own.

"There were snakes lower down. Also we saw cotton-tail rabbits, rock-squirrels and pack-rats which are not like house rats. Porcupines occur there, although we did not see a live one. All of the animals were wild and would start on a run at the sight of us. It is a moving environment to them and man is new to them. It was evident that deer come there in the winter when there is drink for them, as the trees were browsed to a deer height. We saw the tracks of a coyote.

"There was a lot of vegetation—big yellow pines, juniper trees and a variety of low bushes. There is no water except when there is snow or rain, which is quite an item in planning an exploration. We saw a rainfall, but after the gorges ran it off, everything was dry. This doesn't trouble the desert mammal, who is able to find water in his foods and vegetation."

Dr. Anthony's group was provisioned with food and water by air transports and by a group of boys from Utah. The sponsor of the expedition was Morehead Patterson, whose airplane was used for taking aerial photographs. Besides Dr. Anthony the party was composed of Miss Amy Andrews, Mr. and Mrs. Walter A. Wood, Elliot Humphrey, all experienced mountain climbers; J. B. Shackelford, cameraman, and George Borup Andrews.

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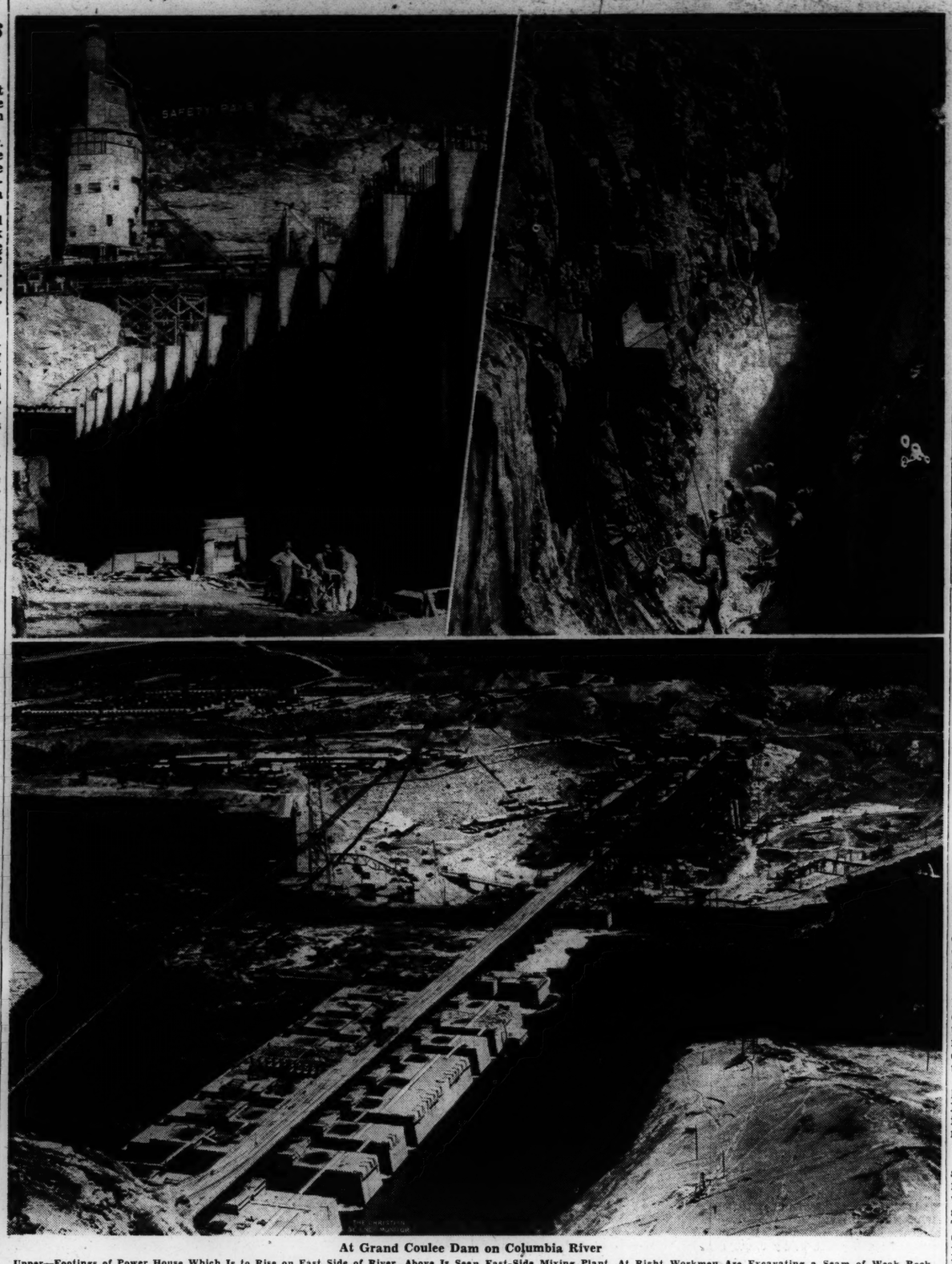
Judge Warns Farmers Avoiding Obligations

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OKLAHOMA CITY, Okla.—Farmers who use the Frazier-Lemke Act to "take advantage of their creditors" will be unable to save themselves from foreclosure in the court of Federal Judge Edgar S. Vaught.

Judge Vaught opened hearings of 93 farm bankruptcy cases with a warning against using the act merely to obtain a "free vacation" from financial obligations. "If there is indication of this," he declared, "the court will dismiss the proceedings and allow the creditors to foreclose. We do not intend to let farmers take advantage of their creditors just because they are farmers."

Monument of New Deal Era



At Grand Coulee Dam on Columbia River

Upper—Footings of Power House Which Is to Rise on East Side of River. Above Is Seen East-Side Mixing Plant. At Right Workmen Are Excavating a Seam of Weak Rock in Foundation of Dam. Lower—River Surges Past Workings at Flood Stage. Cofferdams Hold Water From Central Section, Where Construction Proceeds Without Interruption

Tourists Swarming Coulee

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SPOKANE, Wash.—It may be an interest in a great engineering project; it may be a desire to see for the last time a geological wonderland which within a few years will be at the bottom of a newly formed lake; or it may be the wish to study the 1,200,000 acres of central Washington that the Grand Coulee dam will reclaim with water—but whatever the lure, more than a half million tourists will have visited the great Grand Coulee undertaking this season.

Trails have led from every state, from 30 foreign countries, and from important islands to the dam which now contains more concrete than in all of Boulder dam, although the Grand Coulee structure is only about one-third complete. With this mark in construction reached, the Grand Coulee became the largest concrete structure built by man.

Knowing from its experience at Boulder that the flood of tourists to the big project on the Columbia would be large and must in some way be accommodated, the United States Bureau of Reclamation built and operates two vista houses at the site of the Grand Coulee. Each building has a seating capacity of about 300 and a parking lot outside for 250 automobiles. Each is equipped with a public address system, office, rest rooms, first-aid and supply rooms.

In the one on the west bank of the Columbia, there is an elaborate working model of the dam, used to illustrate lectures on the project.

This model, which cost about $10,000 to build, is made exactly to scale of one foot to 600 and is complete to even the smallest detail. It shows the gorge of the Columbia as it was for centuries—a barren rock-rimmed canyon. A tiny steam-propelled ferry is shown crossing the river with a lone farmhouse in a field of sage on the bank. Then, automatically, the vast mountain of dirt that was excavated in the first stages of construction is lifted, and step by step, the cofferdams are put in place and removed to give way to the completed dam and power houses as they will ultimately appear.

This large influx of travel to the Coulee has as might be expected raised the travel figures of the entire northwest. A survey was made by keeping men on the key highways all day and actually counting the cars and noting the licenses. Spokane found that 1826 cars of distant registration entered and left that city on every average summer day. Neither cars from the state of Washington east of the Cascade mountains nor cars from the Idaho Panhandle were counted, those being regarded as strictly local travel.

TVA to Profit Knoxville Before Its Lines Are Ready

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

KNOXVILLE, Tenn.—The City of Knoxville is to earn a profit from Tennessee Valley Authority power even before the municipal distribution system is under construction.

The City Council has authorized City Manager George Dempster to sign contracts with the Volunteer Portland Cement Company under which the city is assigned the power contract now held by the TVA.

Assignment of the contract means that TVA power sold to the cement plant will go through a city meter and the city will get the net profit, or the difference between the wholesale rate the city is to pay the TVA and the retail industrial rate charged by the city. The profit to the city, at the present consumption rate, will be about $7500 a year, according to Councilman W. A. Cockrum.

The TVA asked the city to take over the contract since the cement plant is in the area regarded as within the city's market.

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President Halts For View of Works At Grand Coulee

By Erwin D. Canham
Chief of the Washington Bureau of The Christian Science Monitor

WITH PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT AT GRAND COULEE DAM, Washington, Oct. 2—A mass of concrete which will be 2½ times as big as the great pyramid of Egypt—by far larger than any other known masonry structure—is steadily rising in what seems a desert wilderness here, and President Roosevelt visited it today.

It is Grand Coulee Dam, much the largest of all the New Deal's mammoth building operations. The dam, slowly being built up across the Columbia River, will make possible the irrigation of some 1,800,000 acres of dry but fertile land in the Big Bend country. These areas have been described as the largest and finest block of undeveloped land remaining in the world.

The structure, which President Roosevelt saw in preliminary stages in 1934, will be 550 feet high and 500 feet thick at the base. Its crest will be three-quarters of a mile long. The foundation dam now under construction will cost $63,000,000; the high dam built on this basis will cost about $55,775,000; the power plants and generating machinery will be about $67,425,000; and the irrigation, pumping and distributing cost may run as much as $100,000,000. That makes a total amounting toward $300,000,000. The final work on the dam itself may be done in about 4 years.

Up to this already vast structure President Roosevelt motored today from the hamlet of Ephrata, Wash. He rode up a picturesque high valley, surrounded by desert soil and sage brush, past lofty mesas and buttes to a town built out of the wilderness where from 5000 to 6000 men have been employed since 1934.

The President left behind him, only yesterday, the rain-drenched Olympia Peninsula. There, on the edge of the Pacific, he had ridden about 250 miles in intermittent downpours, visiting the great timber region stretching out into the western sea. Unable to see the snow-capped Mount Olympus and its accompanying high peaks, the President viewed the magnificent stands of timber, largely Douglas fir, which fills the area. He was better informed than before on the controversy raging between local groups which wish the better part of the peninsula made into a national park, and the Forest Service of the Department of Agriculture, which prefers the present status. The department's attitude is that its careful supervision of forestry operations will safeguard resources of the area, and that a national park is unjustified by the limitations which heavy rainfall puts on the region's recreational advantages.

War Only for U. S. Defense

GENEVA, N. Y., Oct. 2 (AP)—Students at Hobart and William Smith Colleges here agreed in a survey yesterday that they favored war under only on one condition—defense of the country against invasion.

A course in "war and peace" will be offered for the juniors of the two colleges as a part of the regular curriculum next semester.

In a survey conducted by the department of history and politics, students at the two colleges on adjoining campuses were almost unanimously against war for violation of the Monroe Doctrine, for protection of American citizens or property abroad, for the defense of rights of American merchant ships or for the defense of a European democracy against Fascism.

Girls at William Smith indicated that they believed Fascism was twice as great an evil as Communism, while boys at Hobart by one vote found Communism the worse of the two evils.

But although the William Smith girls voted for Fascism as the greater of the two evils, they exercised the women's prerogative of changing their minds and voted more in favor of fighting against the establishment of Communism in the United States than against the establishment of Fascism.

Hobart men were consistent in that the majority vote indicated they would fight against neither "ism."

Private Control of Liquor

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

VILLA SANTIAGO, N. L., Mex.—Workers and farmers of this small town have petitioned the Federal Government for the right to inspect and regulate establishments which sell alcoholic beverages, since Federal inspectors cannot come often enough to the village and many abuses arise between their visits.

The workers, through their various trade syndicates, and the farmers, in agrarian groups, say they realize the dangers of uncontrolled saloons (or cantinas) to themselves and their children, and are willing themselves to take over enforcement, if given authority.

They propose to increase taxes on saloons and liquor-vending establishments, to abolish those which function near schools and near worker's clubs and factories, and to refuse to renew licenses once the liquor vendor has broken a regulation. They also want to enforce closing of saloons on Sundays—idle workers and farmers may be tempted to spend their money on liquor.

Mexican Generals Aid Youth

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SALTILLO, Coahuila, Mex.—The days when Mexican generals devoted themselves to banditry and violence are definitely gone. Now they start co-operative agricultural societies, like General Almazan, or endow farm schools, like the one Gen. Rodriguez Triana has just given his state of Coahuila at the town of Viesca.

The new school will teach 100 students approved methods of scientific farming, seed selection, soil conservation, modern tilling, fertilization, and other subjects. All the machinery necessary, the land and the buildings were presented to the state by General Triana, and he will pay for the upkeep for a few years. Then, according to the plans, the school will be able to pay for itself, through marketing of experimental and student-grown crops.

Any native Mexican, having passed the sixth grade in grammar school, and certain tests, may become a student at the agricultural school. There is no age limit. Students will be selected for qualities of leadership, that they may teach other farmers in their own localities what they learned at the farm school.

Ellen McAdoo Music Debut

LOS ANGELES, Oct. 1 (AP)—Ellen Wilson McAdoo, daughter of Senator William Gibbs McAdoo, will make her debut as a professional singer, Oct. 18 at a federal music project concert in suburban Glendale. She hopes to obtain a radio audition and eventually enter grand opera. The granddaughter of President Wilson, divorced from Rafael Lopez de Onate, film actor, now lives in a modest bungalow with her son Richard, two.

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Brazil Deputies Authorize Edict Of State of War

RIO DE JANEIRO, Brazil, Oct. 2 (AP)—The Chamber of Deputies granted authorization yesterday to President Vargas to decree a "state of war" throughout Brazil for 90 days. The measure was sent immediately to the Senate for action.

President Vargas asked for the authority after Gen. Eurico Gaspar Dutra, Minister of War, and Admiral Aristides Guilhen, Minister of the Navy, requested a "state of war" be proclaimed to cope with "renascent communism."

Full constitutional guarantees had been restored last June 17 after being suspended since Nov. 25, 1935, following an abortive communist revolt.

The President made his request for the authority in a 75-ward message which did not, however, give any direct reason.

An attached report from the Minister of Justice and Interior, José Carlos de Macedo Soares, to which the President called attention, said "the communist threat" was found "as evident today as in 1935."

The War and Navy Ministers, in letters quoted in the report, said they believed Brazil "cannot remain inert in face of approaching catastrophe."

Quoting from letters from his military colleagues, Señor Macedo Soares wrote in his report that "the nation now knows the communist program as exposed by the army's general staff."

This referred to alleged Comintern (Communist International) instructions for a new revolutionary attempt in Brazil which were read Thursday night by the Government broadcasting station and published in most newspapers.

Camp Fire Girls To Train Leaders To Share Burdens

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Oct. 2—Leaders in work for girls, as well as parents, have to learn how to avoid being the whole show themselves, in the opinion of Mrs. Lola Duvall Williams of Dallas, Texas, national president of the Camp Fire Girls who will preside over a national leadership conference in Dallas from Oct. 13 to 18.

The organization's headquarters in New York City is busy planning the conference, at which it is hoped to train leaders who will themselves remain in the background while encouraging the girls in their groups to take responsibility.

"Not more members, but better leaders," is the problem of the Camp Fire Girls, Mrs. Williams said, adding that they can get all the new members they want, but need to develop better leadership.

Lester F. Scott, national executive secretary, issued a statement today in which he said the conference would emphasize recruiting, training and holding the interest of leaders. The speakers will include John Collier, national commissioner of Indian affairs. Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt, chairman of the national advisory council, will be heard over the radio.

Airmail Rates Changed

WASHINGTON, Oct. 2 (AP)—The Interstate Commerce Commission authorized yesterday new rates on five airmail routes flown by American Airlines, Inc.

The routes include that from Boston to Cleveland. The base rate for an airplane mile on the Boston to Cleveland line was boosted from 32 to 33⅓ cents.

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U. S. Stiffens Policy in East; Withdrawal Plan Dropped?

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Oct. 2—Three recent developments in relationship to the Far East indicate that the United States has dropped its initial policy of withdrawal in favor of a stronger policy of protecting American interests.

In the first place there is the decision to keep American naval forces in Chinese waters, followed by strong statements made there by Rear Admiral Harry Yarnell, commander of the Asiatic Fleet, first in relationship to the navy's duty to protect Americans, and now in the charge that Japanese misquoted an American statement on evacuation to justify aerial bombing of the Hankow area.

In the second place, there was the return of Nelson Johnson, United States Ambassador to China, to Nanking, after first moving from the Embassy to a gunboat on the threat of bombing.

Finally, there was the sharp American protest to the Japanese against the bombardment of Nanking and civilian Chinese populations generally. This has brought a reply from Japan that leaves the two countries far apart.

The failure thus far of President Roosevelt to apply the Neutrality Act in the case of the undeclared war, indicates also that the isolation envisioned by the framers of the law has not received the approval of the Administration. This is indicated by the attack on the Administration by peace organizations who desire immediate application of the act even though it would aid Japan and injure China.

The other side of the case is now presented by opponents of isolation, led by Dr. Raymond Leslie Buell, who finds "fundamental defects" in the Neutrality Act as applied to the Orient, and calls for co-operation with Geneva in economic action against Japan.

Sees Respect Forfeited

"The belief, underlying the Neutrality Act, that there is safety in continental isolation is a pure delusion," Dr. Buell asserts.

One defect in the act, as he sees it, is that it would ultimately endanger American security, by aiding the aggressor power to secure raw materials. America endangers democracy, he holds, by "retreating before international lawlessness."

"No Government which enunciates moral principles and then runs away when they are shamefully violated," he says, "can long command the respect of other nations or even of its own citizens."

Second defect of the act in application to the Orient, he says, is that it would be "fundamentally unjust" since it would "forbid China to import munitions which it sorely needs, but would allow Japan to continue to buy raw materials, upon a cash-and-carry basis, which are essential to its military activities."

Dr. Buell's own proposal calls for a shipping embargo on raw materials to Japan by the United States, "but only if it is internationally applied."

"It is to be hoped," he adds, that the League advisory committee in the Far East now meeting in Geneva, will recommend that the League powers apply an arms and shipping embargo against Japan, leaving China free to import from European markets, in accordance with League principles.

Would End War

"At the same time, the President of the United States should prohibit American vessels from carrying war materials. If an international shipping embargo were thus imposed, Japan could not possibly import the raw materials needed to carry on its campaign of conquest. Such form of co-operative action would not involve sending a single airplane or warship to the Orient; it would restore validity to the nine-power treaty and the anti-war pact; it would bring the Sino-Japanese war to an end within six months, while the United States would not be singly exposed to the anger of Japan because it would be acting jointly with other powers.

"The one realistic no-war policy is one which denies the aggressor—rather than the victim—the materials necessary for its armies, but which does not involve the United States in single-handed adventure."

'Shabby Indeed!' Tokyo Tailors Say

By the Associated Press

Tokyo, Oct. 2

Fifty Japanese tailors rushed into the offices of the finance ministry yesterday to denounce the government's recent policy of "honorable shabbiness" as a "patched pants" campaign.

Hammering on the desk of Vice-Minister Sotaro Ishiwatari, they shouted, "We have to live too." Mr. Ishiwatari sighed in sympathy, but gave no assurance.

High ranking Japanese officials agreed a few days ago to a "no suit" movement to help reduce Japan's adverse textile trade balance.

China

(Continued from Page 1)

chiachuang, on the Peiping-Hangkow railroad, an objective of the Japanese column striking south from Paotingfu.

A communique said that Japan's army in North China, penetrating southward from Hopei Province, occupied Sangyuan, just across the Shantung border, yesterday.

[Fighting in North China now has spread from the Hopei-Chahar sector inland to Suiyuan and Shanshi provinces and southward into Shantung.]

The Japanese were reported to have advanced south from Sangyuan toward Tehchow, an important rail center which was bombed again yesterday and which the Japanese said they expect to occupy momentarily.

South of Shantung is Kiangsu, the province of both Nanking, China's capital, and Shanghai.

World Stirred by Inhumanity of Air Bombings

(Continued from Page 1)

States, the British Empire and other nations ought to warn Japan that unless she mends her ways they will sever all trade relations with her and give united assistance to one another against any reprisals on her part.

Trade Boycott

Rear-Admiral Richard E. Byrd

Famous Explorer and Leader of Emergency Peace Campaign

Militaristic nations that are acquisitive will always attack defenseless nations unless some kind of force is brought to bear to stop them. They will not listen to reason and justice means nothing to them. The world wants peace, therefore, the force applied should be a force without bloodshed.

It is my opinion that the best method of preventing these nations from killing defenseless women and children is for the masses of the people of the world to boycott as far as is possible the exports and imports of that aggressive nation.

World Police

Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler

President of Columbia University and President of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace

The only effective means for ending cruel and barbarous warfare in Asia is through an organized family of nations able to exercise moral influence and economic pressure and, when needed, control by an effective international police.

Argument with murderers is futile until mankind is perfect. International police will be as necessary in the future as municipal police.

Collective Action

Clark M. Eichelberger

Director of League of Nations Association, New York

Unrestricted aerial bombardment in the Far East should be condemned by the civilized world as Secretary Hull and the League of Nations have done.

We must not forget that war itself is illegal and if a nation will violate solemn treaties pledging it not to engage in hostilities we must not be surprised if it fails to respect the obligation as to how it shall conduct them.

Even more important than saving civilians is the task of stopping the Far Eastern hostilities before they become world wide.

The governments making use of the League of Nations machinery should put forth every effort to arrange for a peaceful and just settlement to both parties and, failing its acceptance, should use whatever co-operate action necessary to stop hostilities before they become world wide.

The Nyon agreement and joint action to stop piracy in the Mediterranean demonstrate that co-operative action will work if the nations want peace badly enough to use it.

World Society

Sir Norman Angell

Eminent British Campaigner Against War

There is no magic or simple formula whereby air warfare can be stopped or even limited. It's like asking, "how can you make the Ten Commandments successful—please reply in a hundred words."

Suppression of air warfare depends on the creation of an international society however rudimentary, that is say, upon many nations clubbing together to go to defend a nation which deprives itself of air weapons and is made the victim of air attack, so that sufficient confidence for air disarmament is created.

In many ways, economic as well as military, it can be made unprofitable to break the law, but any and every way involves common action. Without that we cannot suppress air warfare.

Joint Renunciation

Carrie Chapman Catt

Founder and Honorary President of the Conference on the Cause and Cure of War

If the chief nations of the world would quickly agree to renounce forever airplane bombing as a method of conflict, provided the nations now at war would unite with them and cease the air barbarities in progress in Spain and in China, it might prove not only effective in the present instances but relieve the dread of all peoples of the world. Nothing less could stop bombing now.

Individual Boycott

Salmon O. Levinson

American Pioneer for Outlawry of War Embodied in Pact of Paris

The inhumane and unexplained conduct of Japan in its initiation of unrestricted aerial warfare demands concerted and world-wide protest. I believe it would be unwise for the United States Government as such to take strong action which, in a sphere regulated by international relations rules of law, might inevitably lead to its involvement in war.

The individual citizen in the United States, however, is in a different position and can and rghtly should take definite action. Immediate steps should be inaugurated for the boycotting of Japan's goods. There should be a protest against the shipment of war supplies and a granting of financial loans to Japan.

Committees should be formed to make formal inquiry of all major corporations engaged in Far Eastern trade or finance, whether they are directly or indirectly sending munitions or other war supplies or making loans to the Japanese. The names of those so doing or who withhold information should be widely published. I have already signified my own willingness to co-operate in such measures for making our public opinion directly felt.

By a Staff Artist

Modern Warfare Sinks to New Depths of Brutality

I have been for years a rather ardent friend of Japan and I admire the manner in which, by her own energetic merits, she made her way into civilization. But by the methods of expansion she is now using, she is ruthlessly making her way out of civilization. Nations survive or fall by the methods they themselves adopt. By deserting humanitarian methods and by embracing the old ideas of force and conquest, Japan is following the road to her own destruction.

Moreover, the stopping of Japan in her mad militarism, by the sheer weight of the moral condemnation of the civilized world would, in my opinion, be the greatest possible monument for world peace. Righteous wrath is the expression of the soul; world war is a destructive abomination.

World Police

The Rev. Dr. Samuel A. Eliot

Minister of Arlington Street (Unitarian) Church, Boston

No really effective measures of ending aerial warfare in China are available. The condemnation of the civilized world does not trouble the ruthless aggressor.

An economic boycott should be applied and the export of munitions to Japan prohibited, but these measures will not stop the inhuman slaughter.

Nothing but superior force will avail and the western powers are naturally unwilling to become involved in a war in the Orient.

The situation again reveals the urgent need of a more potent and inclusive League of Nations with an international police capable of enforcing peace, suppressing predatory violence and guarding civilization.

A Parable

Dr. A. Lawrence Lowell

President-Emeritus of Harvard

Three men with rifles saw a wolf killing sheep. First one said: "Let us withdraw, lest he attack us, and our interest in the sheep is small." At this the wolf grinned.

The second said: "Let us stack our arms, hold up our hands and say, 'Oh, wolf, your conduct is discreditable. We shall not interfere, but want you to know what we think!'" Whereat the wolf laughed aloud.

The third said: "Let us pick up our rifles and aim them at the wolf"; whereupon the wolf ran away, not knowing whether the guns were loaded or not.

Back to Covenant

Philip Noel Baker

Leading British Representative at Disarmament Conferences

There is only one way to stop aerial bombarding of civilians and that is to stop war itself. Japanese aggression in violation of the Covenant and the Kellogg pact is chief crime which the world is denouncing. The horrors in Canton are no worse than the horrors of every battlefield on Chinese soil. In any case it is hopeless to expect while national air forces remain in existence that civilians will escape. Any enemy of Britain, for example, would be obliged to bomb the military objectives of London. Most of his bombs would fall among the crowded districts of the poor. If victory were denied him in the field it would not be long before he started to apply the German tactics used at Guernica and burn London to the ground.

Back to the Covenant is the only hope of civilization.

We all know that if foreign countries refused her oil, Japan could not long continue her aggression. To sell oil to Japan today is like selling a knife to a madman to slit the throats of babes. Members of the League should stop it whatever other countries may feel inclined to do.

I hope that through Lord Cecil's international peace campaign all the great organizations which voice public opinion throughout the world will unite in this demand.

Warning to Japan

Mary E. Woolley

President-Emeritus of Mount Holyoke College, United States delegate to Disarmament Conference.

A union of the nations demanding from Japan the end of unrestricted aerial warfare with the statement that unless she complied she would be regarded as an outlaw among the nations.

Economic Boycott

Prof. W. Y. Elliot

Chairman of the Department of Government, Harvard University

In 1935 on the last pages of my book, "Need for Constitutional Reform," I expressed the following view: "To act effectively we must act soon. Ideally we should implement the Nine-Power Pact by getting agreement for a collective boycott against an aggressor (in the Far East) as agreed on by all the participants save the aggressor. The real use of this is to permit Anglo-American co-operation.

"Boycotts against violators of the agreement would also be in order. . . . If they were seriously intended they would not have to be invoked. Japan's isolation would be too heavy to bear. . . . Even unilateral action by the United States to cease trading with Japan would bankrupt Japan."

These words seem to me even more acceptable today if we are to bring unrestricted aerial warfare in the Far East under control. I do not see how as a nation we can continue to trade with a people whose government violates so flagrantly not only our own rights but every consideration of international law and the humane regard for innocent human lives of noncombatants. Surely the time for British and American co-operation has now been reached. The only alternative is so complete a withdrawal from the whole Pacific area as to be outside the reach of practicable accomplishment.

Favors Penalties

Raymond L. Buell

President, Foreign Policy Association

While I favor the most widespread and emphatic disapproval of the Japanese bombing of noncombatants in China, I believe that the issue lies deeper, and that moral condemnation will prove futile unless accompanied by the imposition of penalties. In its present activities in China Japan is violating not only customary principles of international law and morality in bombing noncombatants and open cities, but also the Covenant of the League, the Anti-War Pact, and the Nine-Power Pact.

During the first two months of hostilities, China has offered surprising resistance to Japan and the outside world has voiced surprising indignation. For the moment the effect of both factors will be to intensify the effort of the Japanese military machine. Nevertheless, if it does not get a decision in the next six months, Japan will encounter grave internal difficulties. In the absence of collective action, there is serious danger that Russia, the United States, or some other country will become involved in the war, and it will spread.

In my opinion, the popular boycott of Japanese goods is the first answer to Japanese aggression. This boycott upon the use of Japanese goods should be urged in every country until the Japanese armies leave China. But in itself a popular boycott will not prevent the spread of hostilities. That fundamental objective can best be accomplished by some form of collective action.

The only way to prevent the spread of hostilities in the Orient—and this question is far more important than the present aerial warfare—is through some form of collective action, led by the United States and Britain. Under the Neutrality Act, the President is not forbidden to consult with other powers, and under that act he can co-operate in the imposition of an international shipping embargo against Japan.

Such an embargo would weaken the Japanese economic and financial position drastically. What is more important the establishment of collective machinery to supervise the embargo would creat a solidarity among neutrals, which would tend to prevent any one of them from being drawn into the conflict, or provide mutual assistance if any one of them becomes the object of Japanese attack.

Direct Action

Clarence E. Pickett

Ex-Secretary, American Friends Service Commission, Philadelphia, Penna.

Military domination in Japan is possible because the large western nations have consistently refused to face adequately Japan's desire for raw materials and markets and release of population pressure.

Also our exclusion act unnecessarily wounded Japan's sensibilities and enabled the army to carry liberal Japanese opinion with them. Once in power, the army will not forgo its most effective means of conquest, namely aerial warfare.

Our only recourse is jointly with other powers to say to Japan, stop this war and we will at once take steps toward the solution of Japan's serious economic and population problems.

This, though belated, might release liberal Japan from its silence and impotence and stop aerial and other warfare. Only some such move will suffice.

Help China

Denys P. Myers

Research Director of the World Peace Foundation

The obvious and logical way to bring aerial piracy against noncombatants under control would be for the nations that believe warfare anywhere is an attack upon mankind everywhere to provide enough airplanes for China to keep Japanese incursions strictly confined to their battlefields. That is not presently practical.

Protests by individual governments and unanimous condemnation by the members of the League of Nations in their Assembly seem not to have deterred the mistaken policy. The next step is for all governments imbued with the instincts of humanity to call collectively upon the Japanese Government to end these outrages.

Economic Pressure

Sir Arthur Salter

Leading British Economist

When questioned by the Monitor, Sir Arthur Salter expressed the opinion that it was not the part of an Englishman at this critical moment in Far Eastern affairs to make any statement that might conceivably appear to be an attempt to suggest a policy to the United States.

His views on Far Eastern bombings, however, have been fully set forth for British readers. They are that Japan is so largely dependent upon such imported raw materials as oil, cotton, iron ore and rubber and upon selling Japanese exports to pay for these necessaries that she could not conduct any lengthy war in the face of a trade boycott, even if imposed by Britain and the United States alone.

Stop Oil Supplies

Dr. Sarah Wambaugh

Member of League's Saar Plebiscite Commission, 1935

World condemnation of Japan's methods will be ineffectual in stopping her planes. They could, however, be stopped eventually if we would unite with those other countries controlling the world's fuel oil to cut her off from all such supplies.

So long as we are unwilling to discuss any such action against an aggressor, the League is helpless. Our Neutrality Act would be of no assistance. Cash and carry, or limiting our exports to normal, would both mean that to stop our oil from fueling Japan's air raids the League countries must enforce a blockade and run the danger of attacks by Japan in order to get our supplies.

Enforce Treaties

Dr. Henry N. MacCracken

President, Vassar College

The callous destruction of human life by Japanese aerial bombardment is certainly the most distressing aspect of the Sino-Japanese war. But I can see no way of stopping aerial bombardment without stopping Japanese aggression itself.

Merely to condemn this most shocking aspect of the war implies resignation to the inevitable continuation of the war.

In the Kellogg peace pact and the Nine-Power Treaty we have the machinery to stop this unabashed attack on a peaceful people. Enforcement of these international agreements seems to me to be a far wiser policy than a so-called neutrality policy which is daily aiding militarism.

League Boycott

Daniel L. Marsh

President of Boston University

To my mind the most effectual method to stop barbaric air raids in the Far East would be for all nations to co-operate with the League of Nations in a strict boycott upon Japan until she ceases her savagery.

All nations if they would avoid another world war which will snuff out the light of our civilization must submerge their jealousies and their national ambitions and co-operate in the interest of peace.

The only instrument at hand for such co-operation is the League of Nations. Let the United States Government which has never been a member of the League take the leadership in this movement for peace by inviting the other nations of the world to definite judgment by means of the boycott through the instrumentality of the League of Nations.

Stop War Flying

W. Arnold-Forster

Technical Adviser to the British National Peace Council

Don't waste any effort in trying to cut the snippets off anarchy, but stop Japan's aggression and so begin rebuilding a collective peace system, within which agreement will be possible, on the basis of abolishing all military flying and developing civil flying as an international service.

Japan's object is to "beat China to her knees." She won't abandon aerial terroism, her quickest method, unless compelled to do so. America, the British Empire, the Netherlands and Russia can together stop aggression, including aerial terrorism, quickly and with minimum injury provided American and British opinion demands such action as refusing Japan's exports, withholding her war supplies, especially oil, and aiding China. At present we are aiding the bombers.

Boycott of Japanese Goods Backed at New York Meeting

NEW YORK, Oct. 2 (AP)—Vigorous approval of a proposal that the American buying public boycott Japanese products and a demand to President Roosevelt that the Nine-Power Treaty and the Kellogg Pact be invoked against Japan resulted today from a Madison Square Garden mass meeting.

The meeting sponsored by the American League Against War and Fascism, and the American Friends of the Chinese People, drew a crowd estimated by police at 12,000.

The meeting shouted approval of a five-point boycott program presented by Dr. Harry F. Ward, professor of Christian ethics at the Union Theological Seminary. The program proposed no buying of Japanese goods, support of organized labor in refusing to handle shipments of war materials for Japan, and demands that an embargo be declared on all war materials for Japan, that China be permitted to buy in the United States anything she needs under conditions that would not involve the United States in war, and that the Government fulfill its treaty obligations to China.

A telegram to Mr. Roosevelt asked an immediate calling of "the conference required by the Nine-Power Treaty to consider the ending of Japanese aggression; a special session of Congress to reconsider the Neutrality Act "which is definitely unneutral"; and the proclaiming of Japan as a violator of the Nine-Power Treaty and the Kellogg pact.

Speakers included Dr. Ward, Luise Rainer, film actress; Rabbi Stephen S. Wise; Miss Shih Pao Chen, national student secretary of the Y. W. C. A. in China, and the consul general of the Chinese Republic.

Collective Action

Conrad Hobbs

President, League of Nations Association, New York City

As time goes on and I view developments in the Far East, it becomes clearer to me that the only effective way in which unrestricted aerial warfare can be brought to an end is for this country and all others wishing to preserve the peace to band together either through the League of Nations or some similar organization prepared to invoke economic sanction and if necessary military sanction against the aggressor.

The world is faced with the alternative of international chaos, anarchy and war or international co-operation, order and peace.

Employ Sanctions

Frederic R. Coudert

International Lawyer, New York City

I see no way of ending unrestricted aerial warfare in the Far East other than by co-operative international action, either through the League of Nations or through the signers of the Nine-Power Treaty.

Such action cannot or will not in my opinion, prove effective unless the nations are willing to employ sanctions. Apparently at the present time there is not sufficient disposition to do this.

The parties to the conflict will not be deterred by vitriolic words nor pious exhortations.

Economic Boycott

Sherwood Eddy

Eminent Writer on International Affairs

In a day when most individuals are strangely impotent in the face of the slaughter of peaceful civilian cities of China under destruction of Japanese air raids and when government action apart from strict neutrality is dangerous, a growing number of us favor a movement to boycott Japanese trade and are forming an American Committee on Japanese Boycott.

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Comment on Black Speech By Leaders and the Press

By the Associated Press

Comments today on the speech of Justice Hugo L. Black, follow:

Senator Borah (R) of Idaho—"Justice Black will take his seat on Monday. I hope the subject of the Klan will be dropped."

Senator Wheeler (D) of Montana—"A fine explanation. I think he satisfied the people generally."

Representative Snell (R) of New York, House minority leader—"This is purely a Democratic row."

Senator Tydings (D) of Maryland—"I voted against Black's confirmation. I have nothing to add or subtract from that position."

John L. Lewis, C. I. O. head—"Powerful and straightforward."

Senator McNally (D) of Texas—"It seems to me the incident is closed."

Frederick H. Stinchfield retiring president of the American Bar Association: "If Mr. Justice Black says his record in the Senate far offsets the charges of bigotry resulting from the fact he belonged to the Klan, the average citizen must bow to that conclusion."

John E. Edgerton, president of the southern industrial council: "I have never considered Black a big enough man for the Supreme Court, but he made a statement as forthright and as clean as he could have done under the circumstances."

Senator Holt (D) West Virginia: "What can be said? He pleads guilty."

Senator Berry (D) Tennessee: "The speech was characteristic of a great man."

Senator Maloney (D) Connecticut: "The proceeding has been an unfortunate happening in the life of our country. Other disturbing events have been forgotten or overcome, and this one may be."

W. Conwell Smith, president of the Baltimore Bar Association: "An explanation that will be satisfactory to all his friends but not quite satisfactory to his critics."

Senator Hughes (D), Delaware—"Good, honest and straightforward."

Senator O'Mahoney (D), Wyoming—"A frank and satisfactory statement."

Dr. Hiram Evans, Imperial Wizard of the Ku Klux Klan—"A very sincere speech. He'll make a great judge. I've been trying to tell folks that membership card didn't mean a thing."

New York Times—". . . Regardless of the present views he holds, and his affirmation of faith in the principles of racial and religious tolerance, it is a deplorable thing that a man who has ever taken the oath of allegiance in a sinister and destructive organization should now take his place on the highest court of justice in this country . . . The nomination was a tragic blunder . . ."

New York Post: "The statement leaves us, therefore, face to face with the chilling thought that a confessed member of the Klan has been able to rise to the Supreme Court. We look upon that precedent as vicious, regardless of all other considerations. We have not the faintest hope that Mr. Justice Black will resign. We do not see how he can be made to resign. But we repeat our belief that his resignation would be best for the country regardless of the very real personal tragedy involved."

St. Louis Post-Dispatch — "Black stands, by his own testimony, convicted of unfitness to be a member of the Supreme Court. . . . The taint of the Klan oath that he took—though he forswears it now—is still on him. It stigmatizes him, the Senate that confirmed him and the President who appointed him."

Raleigh News and Observer—"Most Americans will be prepared to forget a Klan membership six years behind a Senate service devoted to the welfare of all the people, white, black, Protestant, Catholic, Jew. It is too well known that many essentially good men foolishly aligned themselves with this now fortunately defunct organization."

Newark Evening News—"The News said at the time of his nomination that its objection to Mr. Black was that he is Mr. Black. Now he is more Mr. Black than ever, so let him put on his robe, and let the court, with its eight and its one, resume its business."

Minneapolis Journal—"From his uneasy spot at the bar of public opinion, Mr. Black replied to the Ku Klux Klan charge as follows: 'Guilty, but I was just foolin'."

Bar Asks Inquiry on Nominees

(Continued from Page 1)

leader in the demand for Senate hearings, told reporters:

"This thing was inspired by what the Senate committee did on the appointment of Black. When evidence was to be presented which I regard as being of utmost importance, the Senate committee refused to allow the evidence touching on the qualifications of Hugo Black for appointment to that high office."

A floor squabble developed yesterday over the fact the resolution as finally reported did not include the word "public" but Chairman L. B Day inserted it and the resolution went through without resistance.

Protest by Tullis

Robert Lee Tullis, former law dean at Louisiana State University, made a quiet protest against the ignoring of his request for a public expression on "the latest appointee to the Supreme Court" but was ruled out of order.

It was Mr. Tullis who tossed the Black question into the convention at the outset. At Monday's opening he offered a resolution condemning judicial membership in secret societies "actuated by a religious or racial animosity" and asking the bar to appoint an "impartial committee of five to investigate the relevant facts" of the Black appointment.

When the resolutions committee recommended that his suggestion be rejected, the Southerner struck out the investigation clause and the Assembly, after a heated debate, sent what remained of the resolution back to the committee, together with a recommendation for public Senate hearings on future appointments. This recommendation was made by Mr. Rosenthal.

The resolutions committee, seeking a compromise that would be acceptable to all, finally came out with the substitute which ignored Mr. Tullis and followed in fact Mr. Rosenthal's suggestion.

The New Officers

Officers of the American Bar Association, elected yesterday without opposition, are: Arthur T. Vanderbilt, Newark, N. J., president; Harry S. Knight, Sunbury, Penna., re-elected secretary; and John H. Voorhees, Sioux Falls, S. D., re-elected treasurer. Nominations were made by the board of governors last January.

New members of the board of governors, chosen for three-year terms, are Joseph W. Henderson, Philadelphia, third circuit; David Simmons, Houston, Texas, fifth circuit, and William G. McLarin, Seattle, ninth circuit. George Maurice Morris, Washington, D. C., was re-elected chairman of the House of Delegates.

McNinch on Leave

WASHINGTON, Oct. 1 (AP)—Frank R. McNinch of Charlotte, N. C., took office today as chairman of the Federal Communications Commission, after being given a year's leave from the chairmanship of the Federal Power Commission by President Roosevelt.

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Where the Biggest Ones Don't Get Away

Celilo Indians Fishing on the Columbia River

In This Spot at Celilo Falls, About 10 Miles Upstream From TheDalles, Ore., Indians Still Gather Salmon at the Spawning Season as Did Their Forefathers. They Use Commercially-Made Dip Nets and Wooden Scaffolding Today, However, and in Wide Dips They Haul Them In, Large and Small

Yearly Salmon Fishing Rite Buys New Cars for Indians

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

THE DALLES, Ore.—Celilo Indians, stirring with an activity that is prevalent but a few weeks each spawning season, pursue once a year their ancient custom of salmon fishing at Celilo Falls—a historical fishing spot on the Columbia River, about 10 miles up stream from The Dalles, which has been cherished by various Northwest tribes for decades.

As far back as 1812, the explorer Robert Stuart describes in his "Columbia River Chronicles" this "first rate fishery."

At the time of the explorer's visit, the Cathlathlallas tribe held dominion, "mustering about a hundred and fifty warriors, saucy, impudent rascals." But evidently the salmon run kept these warriors sufficiently employed until the exploring party could make its way by land around the falls, and continue by canoe to Walla Walla, Washington Territory.

Great changes have come to the Columbia River country and its Indian tribes in these intervening years. Mighty dams harness the river, and the wilderness blossoms like the rose. But the river continues to fall at Celilo, rushing around igneous isles of rock and spilling itself to another level eight or ten feet below. And the salmon still come by the thousands, leaping up the newly completed fish ladder at Bonneville Dam, hurrying to spawning beds, undaunted by changes.

The Indians' fishing method has changed only in a commercial way. The scaffolds built from the rocks to jut near the falls and support the fishermen are considerably less rudely constructed than the thonged saplings used in 1812. The dip nets used today are commercially manufactured instead of being hand woven of fiber. As of old, the net is made fast to a hoop to which a very long handle is attached. The fisherman pushes this perpendicularly into the water, allowing it to descend with the flood until it encounters the schools of salmon pushing upward to the falls. A skilled fisherman, catching one or two salmon at a dip, often in a day lands 500 fish weighing from 20 to 40 pounds each.

What the ancient Indians did with so large a catch is hard to realize, but today trucks come to the fishing grounds and haul away the fish by the ton to canning factories. Bronzed youths and braided elders are men of business, some earning the price of a new automobile in two days' fishing when the run is large.

It is this commercial phase of Indian fishing that may ruin forever this ancient custom at the falls. A goodly number of the Celilo Indians oppose buying a state fishing license costing $50 for commercial dip-net fishing, holding for protection to a tribal treaty made before fish canneries existed. Furthermore, the salmon, in many streams have been sadly depleted, and unless the Government takes a firm hand to control commercial fishing on Indian reservations, many an ancient fishing spot may fade into history.

While the Indians are generally regarded as having exclusive fishing rights at the falls, and a sign posted there so proclaims, the Indian Bureau at Washington says they do not. A treaty signed with three tribes in 1855 gave them exclusive rights to fish in waters of their own reservations, and what has usually been interpreted as common rights to fish at the falls. The situation is rather complicated, however, and has been tangled up in several law suits.

Quezon Resumes Court Criticism, Citing Roosevelt

MANILA, P. I., Oct. 2 (AP)—Citing President Roosevelt's criticism of the Supreme Court as a precedent, President Quezon of the Philippine Commonwealth has again assailed the Philippine judiciary and the legal profession.

"Justice shall be done the poor and humble of this country as long as I am President," Mr. Quezon told the faculty and students of Santo Tomas University, his Alma Mater. "I am determined to fight for the rights of everybody, the rich and poor alike, but more particularly for those who have no money with which to pay expensive lawyers."

He reiterated it was his right and duty as President to criticize court decisions that he felt were unjust, as he did recent rulings denying compensation to the family of a laborer who drowned while fulfilling his employers' orders.

He cited various authorities on public criticism of court decisions, including former President Taft and President Roosevelt's "horse and buggy" statement concerning Supreme Court rulings on "New Deal" legislation.

"Bearing in mind that the Supreme Court of the United States has declared unconstitutional laws enacted by Congress for the promotion of the well being of the masses by a bare majority of one vote, the framers of our (Commonwealth) Constitution have provided that in order to declare a law enacted by the National Assembly unconstitutional and therefore null and void, a two thirds vote of our Supreme Tribunal is required."

Text of Justice Black's Radio Address on Klan

WASHINGTON, Oct. 2 (AP)—The text of the radio address last night by Associate Justice Hugo L. Black of the Supreme Court follows:

Ladies and gentlemen:

The Constitution is the supreme law of our country. The bill of rights is the heart of the Constitution.

The constitutional safeguard to complete liberty of religious belief is a declaration of the greatest importance to the future of America as a nation of free people. Any movement or action by any group that threatens to bring about a result inconsistent with this unrestricted individual right is a menace to freedom.

Let me repeat:

Any program, even if directed by good intention, which tends to breed or revive religious discord or antagonism, can and may spread with such rapidity as to imperil this vital constitutional protection of one of the most sacred of human rights.

I believe that no ordinary maneuver executed for political advantage would justify a member of the Supreme Court in publicly discussing it. If, however, that maneuver threatens the existing peace and harmony between religious or racial groups in our country, the occasion is not an ordinary one. It is extraordinary.

A Plot Charged

During my recent absence on a short vacation abroad a planned and concerted campaign was begun which fans the flames of prejudice and is calculated to create racial and religious hatred.

If continued, the inevitable result will be the projection of religious beliefs into a position of prime importance in political campaigns and to reinfect our social and business life with the poison of religious bigotry.

It will bring the political religionist back into undeserved and perilous influence in affairs of government.

It will elevate the least worthy to political positions because religion or race bars others from a password.

It will resurrect practices and arguments from which this country suffered sorely in the 1920's.

It will revive the spirit which, in 1928, caused a national campaign to be waged largely upon issues unworthy of a free people.

It will bankrupt many business men whose sole offense is that they have religious beliefs which do not accord with the prevailing religion in their communities.

It will punish the professional man whose patients and clients boycott him, not because of lack of professional ability, but because there are in his locality few members of his faith or his race.

It will again set neighbor against neighbor and turn old friends into new enemies.

Break With Precedent

To contribute my part in averting such a catastrophe in this land dedicated to tolerance and freedom, I break with precedents of the past to talk with you tonight.

An effort is being made to convince the people of America that I am intolerant, and that I am prejudiced against people of the Jewish and Catholic faiths, and against members of the Negro race. These insinuations are advanced despite the fact that, for the last eleven years, I have served in the Senate of the United States under constant and microscopic public scrutiny.

My words and acts are a matter of public record. I believe that my record as a Senator refutes every implication of racial or religious intolerance. It shows that I was of that group of liberal Senators who have consistently fought for the civil, economic and religious rights of all Americans, without regard to race or creed.

The insinuations of racial and religious intolerance made concerning me are based on the fact that I joined the Ku Klux Klan about fifteen years ago. I did join the Klan. I later resigned. I never rejoined. What appeared then, or what appears now, on the records of the organization, I do not know.

I have never considered and I do not now consider the unsolicited card given to me shortly after my nomination to the Senate as a membership of any kind in the Ku Klux Klan. I never used it. I did not even keep it.

Before becoming a Senator I dropped the Klan. I have had nothing whatever to do with it since that time. I abandoned it. I completely discontinued any association with the organization. I have never resumed it and never expect to do so.

At no meeting of any organization, social, political or fraternal, have I ever indicated the slightest departure from my steadfast faith in the unfettered right of every American to follow his conscience in matters of religion. I have no sympathy with any organization or group which, anywhere or at any time, arrogates to itself the un-American power to interfere in the slightest degree with complete religious freedom. No words have ever been or will ever be spoken by me, directly or indirectly, indicating that any native or foreign-born person in our free country should or could be restricted in his right to worship according to the dictates of his conscience. I have supported candidates for public office without reference to their faith. In my endorsement of applicants for governmental positions, I have acted without discrimination of any kind or character.

Many Negro Friends

I number among my friends many members of the colored race. I have watched the progress of its members with sympathy and admiration. Certainly they are entitled to the full measure of protection accorded to the citizenship of our country by our Constitution and our laws.

Some of my best and most intimate friends are Catholics and Jews. Shortly after I moved to Birmingham, more than a quarter of a century ago, I formed one of the most valued friendships of my life with a son of Jewish faith. He was one of my closest associates and strongest political supporters. Months of our lives were spent together, much of the time in his home. He stood so nearly in the place of a father to me that while in the army in 1918 I designated this trusted Jewish friend as sole executor of my will. In my campaigns for public office his counsel and assistance were always mine. His widow, who was a guest in my home at the recent inauguration of President Roosevelt, was one of the first to congratulate me upon my nomination to be a justice of the Supreme Court.

When this statement is ended, my discussion of the question is closed.

I believe the character and conduct of every public servant, great and small, should be subject to the constant scrutiny of the people. This must be true if a democracy serves its purpose.

It is in this spirit that I now bid those who have been listening to me goodnight.

Bar's New Deal Foes Opposed By State Attorneys General

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Oct. 2—While the American Bar Association convention here has revealed frank opposition to the New Deal, especially its judicial reform policies, one group meeting coincidentally but independently, the National Associations of Attorneys General, whose members are also members of the Bar Association and were here for that gathering, strongly protested the bar group's "partisan" program.

"We are disgusted with the smug partisanship of these self-appointed saviors of democracy," declared Mac Q. Williams, Attorney General of Oklahoma, referring to the bar activities. It was apparent that he expressed the majority sentiment of these state officials.

That they are state officials, observers note, probably explains why out of all the bar members they inject this tone foreign to that of the bar meeting itself. As officers in state governments, the majority of which are now controlled by Democrats, it is pointed out, it is not remarkable that they should disapprove the Bar Association's attack on the Washington administration.

Addressed by Solicitor General

The attorneys general were the first to hear a member of the New Deal. Stanley Reed, solicitor general, addressed the annual dinner, defending the President's proposed reforms and holding that they could be accomplished under the Constitution.

"When the interpretation of the Constitution is restricted," he insisted, however, "the nation will become stagnant."

The Wisconsin Labor Relations Act was offered by Orland S. Loomis, Attorney General, as "an important step in the march of progress designed to promote economic security."

William S. Ervin, Attorney General of Minnesota, discussed liberal legislation in his own state, and urged the need of liberal interpretations of the Constitution to serve modern needs.

Clair Roddewig, Attorney General of South Dakota, emphasized the quasi-judicial position of the office in the interpretation of social security legislation.

"If we are to give effect to the legislative intent," Mr. Roddewig said, "we should have sympathetic understanding of the evils which the legislation seeks to remedy."

The growth of bureaucracy in state governments was discussed and defended by Philip Lutz Jr., of Indianapolis, former attorney general of Indiana. Mr. Lutz is vice-president of the Association of Attorneys General, and presided at its sessions.

"Bureaucracy grows, in spite of apparent public opposition," he said. "It will continue to grow, because it seems to be the best device that has been created to achieve the results desired in the spcialized fields of our complex society."

The duties of the attorney-general to his state were outlined by Roy McKittrick of Missouri.

"To protect the legal rights of the people," he said "may be unpleasant and even destructive to a successful political career; but the record of the attorney-general must assure the people that their first line of defense against encroaching legislation is faithful and unbroken."

In its resolutions, the association expressed its appreciation to J. Edgar Hoover and the Federal Bureau of Investigation for the assistance they have given the law enforcement agencies of the states.

The association elected the youngest president in its history, Herbert R. O'Conor, Attorney-General of Maryland, who is 40 years old.

Black Once in Klan, Then Quit

(Continued from Page 1)

cation any charge that he was making an apology.

He spoke in firm, unhurried and collected tones, with a strong southern accent, and at times emphasized words to the point of aggressiveness. After admitting his original Klan membership he offered neither explanation or excuse. However, the implication was plain that he had joined the organization for political purposes, and quit when the campaign was over.

In effect, Mr. Justice Black put his record in the Senate into the scales, against the fact that 15 years earlier he had for an interval been a member of the Klan. This was substantially what had been forecast when word of the statement was first announced. The fact of its brevity is understood to have been the result of an all-day "boiling down" process yesterday as friends and advisers went over the original draft with him.

Mr. Justice Black took an approach to his statement which also avoided the implication that he was making a defensive move. Acknowledging the unprecedented character of such an address from a member of the high court, he justified it by the hope that it would halt a situation which "threatens the existing peace and harmony between religious and racial groups in our country."

"Planned Campaign" Hit

The justice did not actually attack the newspaper which first published the details of his Klan membership nor the organizations which subsequently shouted for his resignation, but he approached that position in discussing a "maneuver executed for political advantage" and added that "a planned and concerted campaign was begun which fans the flames of prejudice and is calculated to create racial and religious hatred."

Though frankly admitting that he had joined the Klan, he declared he had "dropped" and "abandoned it," and he denied the life membership charges directed at him.

"I never have considered and I do not now consider the unsolicited card given me after my nomination to the Senate as a membership of any kind in the Ku Klux Klan," he said. "I never used it. I did not even keep it."

This referred to a so-called gold "life-membership card" presented to him by Klansmen in a victory rally after his senatorial nomination.

The remainder of Mr. Black's speech was directed to a personal disclaimer of religious or racial prejudice, in which he denounced the "political religionist." He proudly claimed membership in "that group of liberal Senators who have consistently fought for the civil, economic and religious rights of all Americans, without regard to race or creed."

Mrs. Black With Him

As he spoke, the Justice had no immediate audience except Mrs. Black, a few immediate friends, and radio operators. He spoke from the living room of a quiet home in a Washington suburb owned by his friend Claude E. Hamilton Jr., general counsel of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation.

The Justice sat in an armchair as the operators from the four great radio chains fiddled with their instruments to get the proper adjustment. The room was utterly silent in the few minutes before the talk as engineers timed the announcers: "Two minutes . . . one minute . . . 30 seconds . . . five seconds."

As Mr. Justice Black talked a concentrated hush fell on the house from which the voice was going out to the nation.

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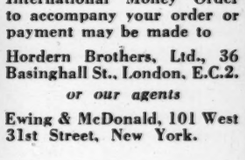
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MODERNIZE AT MONITOR ADVERTISERS

Railroads Adopting Fuels To Please Regional Trade

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, Oct. 2—There is no business quite so customer-conscious as the railroads. They want so much to please, it would seem, that they are building and using locomotives to burn the sort of fuel produced in their respective territories. Those fuel poducers, you see, are important freight customers.

The lines aren't sharply drawn and there are important exceptions, but as there come along announcements of new equipment one can't help noticing the continued trend toward oil buring Diesel power in the West, where most of the oil is produced, and the determination of the coal-producing East—with those few exceptions—to stick with the old coal-burning "iron horse."

The Boston & Maine, the New Haven, and the Baltimore & Ohio, are the eastern exceptions to this apparent last stand against the new type of power which puts oil tanks where the coal tender used to be. Of course there still are many coal-burning engines in the West, but the Diesel is well established, and fast gaining ground.

The New York Central, one of the lines which runs nothing but coal-burning trains through a coal-producing territory, has just announced delivery of the first of 50 new locomotives. Ten of them will be streamlined—but they'll all burn coal. Even those intended for the fast Century Liminted won't forsake the coal customers.

Next spring, we have it on reliable authority, both the Century and the Pennsylvania's Broadway Limited will blossom out in new streamlined equipment. Both, though, will still whiz along behind coal-burning, streamlined engines.

Diesel in West

Meanwhile the oil-producing West continues to inspire the creation of new Diesel-powered trains. The Rock Island has begun to put service on runs between Chicago and Peoria, Chicago and Des Moines. Kansas City and St. Paul-Minneapolis, Kansas City and Denver, and Fort Worth and Houston, a total of six stainless steel, streamlined, Diesel-pulled trains, known as the "Rockets." All are on daylight schedules, are air-conditioned throughout, have radios, telephone service for trainmen, and proudly display striking new designs, inside and out. They're built to shoot along at an average speed of 70 miles an hour.

Burlington

Then there's the Burlington, pioneer and leader in the Diesel field. This road runs a total of eight of these trains now. Just a few days ago it announced addition of another car to each of its twin Zephyrs running between Chicago and the Twin Cities. This is the third time in less than three years the Burlington has expanded this service, and recalls an incident which has some significance in the argument over the superiority of the respective sources of power, "black diamond" and "black gold." The incident involved Sir Josiah Stamp, British Economist, and made Ralph Budd, Burlington president, chuckle.

Sir Josiah, returning to England recently after a study of American railroads, announced that a road here had abandoned one of its Diesel trains. Investigation revealed that Sir Josiah referred to the Burlington's original twin Zephyrs. It was true, all right, that they had been taken off this run—but they were put to work in the South. And—in their place had been put new, longer, larger trains. It was far from an abandonment and Sir Josiah, on being informed, apologized, noting that apparently his informants hadn't investigated deeply enough.

East Resists Oil

A western road executive has called my attention to what he deems an illustration of the resistance of the East to oil power. The American Association of Railroads, which he says is "dominated" by the eastern roads, has on display here an exhibit telling the story of modern railroading. Noted by their absence, though, are Diesel-motored trains. There isn't even a streamliner in the exhibition. Nothing but coal-burning, conventional type trains.

"And what is more symbolic of modern railroad" this executive said, "than streamlined Diesel-powered trains?"

As always in a consideration of this controversy, which we can see is probably influenced by the matter of where the coal and the oil is produced, are two facts: First, the main thing after all is economy. Diesel-motored trains have proved rather conclusively that they can be operated much more cheaply than coal in most types of service. Second, there are still some kinds of service in which coal is better—switching, freight, commuting, etc. Whatever claim is made about the higher first-cost of the Diesel, and the fact that it perhaps hasn't proved it will last as long as a coal-powered locomotive, the fact remains that the roads which use them are saving a lot of operating money right now, and are attracting more revenue than before on those runs.

They Work for End of Road Hazards

By a Staff Photographer

Thomas H. MacDonald, Chief, Federal Bureau of Public Roads; **T. H. Cutler**, Highway Commissioner, Representing Kentucky at Highway Conference; **George H. Delano**, Massachusetts Delegate to Conference. He Is Chief Engineer of Public Works Department; **W. C. Markham**, Up From Washington, D. C., for Boston Sessions

Charges Social Security Bias

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Oct. 2—A protest against alleged "fascist and dictatorial tactics" was lodged with the United States Social Security Board today by Abraham Epstein, widely known authority on social security, who charged the board with attempting to discriminate against him in lectures he is giving at New York University.

In a letter to A. J. Altmeyer, chairman of the board in Washington, Mr. Epstein declares that Mrs. Anna M. Rosenberg, the board's regional director here, told the university that his approach to the social security problem was "not the official one" and suggested that "some other person should represent the official points of view."

"Since, unlike in Germany, Italy and Russia, we have so far not become familiar with what are official and non-official points of view, I frankly consider this an unwarranted attempt to curtail my constitutional liberty of speech and my opportunities for earning a livelihood through a discussion of social insurance, which subject I have not only studied, but devoted my entire life to," Mr. Epstein said in his letter to Mr. Altmeyer.

"This action also involves a serious encroachment on academic freedom. You can readily see that such tactics are of tremendous concern to me personally, as well as to the nation.

"I must, therefore, ask you to instruct your regional officials that you will not tolerate such interference with my activities as a private citizen. I do not want to be forced to take public steps to protect myself against continuous hounding for convictions which I have held steadfastly for over 20 years."

In making public his letter to Mr. Altmeyer, Mr. Epstein also gave out a reply he said he had received from the Social Security Board chairman. In it Mr. Altmeyer said he did not see why Mr. Epstein should object to Mrs. Rosenberg's suggestion to New York University that it have more than one person lecture on social insurance.

"Certainly we should all agree that the problems arising under the Social Security Act are complex enough to warrant consideration by persons with different points of view," Mr. Altmeyer said.

Mr. Epstein attacked this view energetically, declaring that here was a government authority "trying to intimidate the university as to what kind of course it shall give."

"We have reached the point where the Government is acting as a dictator, exactly as is done in Nazi Germany and Soviet Russia," he declared.

"When the Government calls up to discuss with the university a course given by any man, suggesting that another person ought to teach the same course," he said, "the implication is clear, since no university will have two men teaching the same course. No clearer issue of fascism exists in the Fascist countries."

Dewey Warns City Of Voting Frauds

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Oct. 2—Warning citizens to watch the registration next week and "stamp out the efforts to steal this election," Thomas E. Dewey, special rackets prosecutor, today had carried his campaign for district attorney of New York County into the heart of the Tammany-dominated wards of Manhattan. There was a way to prevent vote frauds, Mr. Dewey told American Labor Party audiences in the third and fifth assembly districts last night, but it depended on a heavy registration "by the decent people of the city, if the honest votes are not to be canceled by dishonest votes."

"There are those in dominant places in this city who do not want you to win, nor do they even want your votes to be counted," he said. "Remember, it is a felony for a man to register from a place where he does not live. If you really fight these methods you will kill forever the stealing of elections which has been going on for too many years in this city.

"Next week's registration will decide this election. If you do not do your duty, you'll deliver this city to the machine, and you and your children will pay for it in human history. If you get everyone to the polls who has the right to register, we have no fear of the outcome."

Roads Experts Are Warned To Combat Graft

By a Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON—In a ringing treatise on the economic and social effects of the great national highway building program of the last decade, Prof. William T. Sutcliffe of Boston University confronted 600 of the nation's front rank highway authorities assembled at the Hotel Statler with their responsibilities for wiping political graft out of the highway picture and assuring the taxpayer of a dollar's worth of value for every one of the $1,000,000,000 spent annually on highway improvements.

Apparently undisturbed that he was virtually "bearding the lion in his own den" the professor projected a half-hour, rapid-fire barrage of facts and figures into the final day's sessions of the American Association of Highway Officials intended to impress the road experts with the fact that the nation's highway system was now but "a hit-or-miss affair" demanding long-range planning for the future.

This planning must, he said, take into consideration the great economic changes it is sure to bring about as well as the fact that road building "is interfering with and affecting seriously private investments in other industries."

Cites Highway Graft

The professor was relegated to second place on the fifth and final day's sessions of the asosciation, which has discussed practically every phase of highway problems. First on the platform was Senator David I. Walsh, who spoke briefly on the advisability of supporting proposed legislation in Congress for a 40-hour week and a minimum wage of 40 cents an hour. And while the Senator's address was accepted warmly by the delegates, the second speaker's discussion had more direct bearing upon their efforts to develop a safe and efficient network of transcontinental and interstate highways.

Tackling the problem of political interference in road building, Professor Sutcliffe pointed out that within two miles of the Statler Hotel there could be found "an excellent monument to political graft." He did not mention the location but most of the assembled delegates knew what he meant. Such evidences of inefficiency, the professor continued, compel the taxpayer to donate funds for road building which are never used for his benefit.

Diversion of highway tax funds to other than highway building was another evidence of "misappropriated funds" alluded to by the professor. "It is up to you," he said to the engineers, "to stalemate these efforts to deprive the highway dollar of its full value to the man who uses the highways."

Wants State Road Control

Refusing to go along with Senator Walsh in his sweeping declaration for Federal co-ordination of activities intended to promote a national network of highways, the professor believed that state compacts could better effect that end. Less Federal control and more intimate supervision by the states, he said, would be better suited to normal changes in the social and economic status of the individual states to be wrought by the automobile.

That these changes have been going on incessantly since the start of the good roads movement in 1916 was indicated in the barrage of statistics turned loose from the platform by the Boston University expert. Wholesalers who once found business on the strong upward trend now find it relatively difficult to exist, he said. They are attempting to meet the challenge of good highways by setting up a cash and carry business. The retailer goes to the wholesaler rather than the wholesaler to the retailer.

Methodists Vote to Unify

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Oct. 1 (AP)—Headquarters of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, announce that the Missouri Conference, in session at St. Joseph, Mo., voted 183 to 1 in favor of unification of the three branches of Methodism. The northern branch of the church and the Methodist Protestant denomination already have balloted favorably on the proposed plan. Southern churches are in process of taking the vote at fall conference meetings.

Law Liberalized In Pennsylvania On Compensation

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HARRISBURG, Penna., Oct. 2—Anticipating a marked increase in its duties, the State Workmen's Compensation Board is speeding its work of appeals from referees' decisions to clear its dockets of present cases by the time the liberalizing amendments to the compensation law go into effect on January 1. The amendments include authority for minors to file claims against parents employing them.

New Year's day also is the effective date of the Caputo-Shor Act extending the increased scale of compensation benefits to those disabled by occupational disabilities. It is estimated that 500,000 Pennsylvanians, including hard coal workers, come under the provisions of this law.

Another legislative measure passed by the 1937 General Assembly that has state-wide relation to labor is known as the Weiss Act, which increases the maximum benefits for total disability from $15 to $18 a week, extends from 300 to 400 weeks the mandatory period for paying the higher scale of partial disability benefits and makes compulsory numerous other provisions for the protection of workers in industry.

In addition to providing surgical and medical supplies, employers will be required after Jan. 1 to provide dental and nursing care for injured employees, hospital treatment and artificial appliances. The Weiss Law also extends the period of such care from 30 days to six months after the injury and increases the maximum obligation of the employer for this service from $100 to $200, permitting the board to fix a higher rate in worthy cases.

Among the other benefits to workers provided by the amendments are the lengthening of the time for paying benefits to widows from 300 to 400 weeks, after which they will be allowed $5 a week for life unless they remarry; an increase in the percentage allowance for dependents of injured workers and the addition of brothers and sisters to the list of dependents eligible for allowance.

The amendments extend protection for the first time to industrial home workers, chiefly women and children doing piecework in their homes.

Chinese Students In U. S. Need Aid; Cut Off From Home

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Oct. 2—Cut off from their sources of supply as a result of delay in mail service from the Orient, scores of Chinese students attending American universities and other educational institutions find themselves in great financial need according to Y. E. Hsiao, secretary of the Chinese Student Christian Association here.

Mr. Hsiao said that those normally receiving funds from provincial governments, as well as those being aided by their families, were affected by the Sino-Japanese conflict.

Two students from the Suiyan province, now attending Teachers College at Columbia University said they had not heard from their families in more than three months. The students are Ting Su and Fan How.

Proposals for a temporary relief agency will be discussed by the Columbia University Friends of Chinese Students Society at a meeting attended by representatives from student organizations next week.

Lehman Proclaims Fire Safety Week

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ALBANY, Oct. 2—Gov. Herbert H. Lehman has designated Oct. 3 to 9 as Fire Prevention Week, and in a proclamation called upon all citizens of the State to observe it.

The Governor recalls that fire continues a major cause of accidental fatalities and property destruction in the State and declares that this loss "may be reduced by the exercise of extreme care in the handling of fire hazards."

Since President Roosevelt has called for national observance of Fire Prevention Week, the Governor voices the hope that "all of the people of this State, as individuals and as groups, will join in a concerted effort to eliminate existing fire hazards, promote all agencies and measures of fire protection and press for instruction in fire prevention in our schools and industries and business establishments, that fire losses may be effectively lowered."

N. Y. Fusion Rule Charged 'Wasteful'

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Oct. 2—Jeremiah T. Mahoney, Democratic candidate for Mayor, was on the hustings again today with an appraisal of the record of his fusion opponent, Mayor Fiorello H. LaGuardia, that littered the Reform Administration of New York City affairs with "broken promises." The city had been four years in "wasteful, inefficient and extravagant" hands, Mr. Mahoney assured a gathering of East Side business men last night. But the "opportunity to restore sane and progressive government" was at hand if the people voted on Nov. 2 "to end the fusion farce."

"The first step in bringing an end to the four-year nightmare is to register next week," he said. "Be sure you register, and urge your friends to do likewise."

U. S. Fleet to Make Visits

The entire United States fleet will pay two visits to San Francisco during the 1939 Golden Gate International Exposition.

PWA Field Staff to Shift To a Regional Basis Nov. 1

WASHINGTON, Oct. 2 (AP)—Secretary Harold L. Ickes announced yesterday that the field organization of the Public Works Administration would be shifted Nov. 1 from a state to a regional basis "to achieve economies."

Mr. Ickes, PWA administrator, did not announce details of the new regional set-up, but it would be patterned after the "natural geographical subdivisions of the nation frequently proposed by the National Resources Committee and embraced in pending conservation legislation."

The PWA now has under way a $1,986,592,702 construction program embracing 2980 projects, either under construction, under contract or allotted.

The transfer of work from the present state offices to regional headquarters on Nov. 1, Mr. Ickes said, "will permit marked savings in overhead, rent, supplies, equipment and personnel." He said no new persons would be employed and regional staffs would be selected from present employees.

Mr. Ickes, in instructions to state administrators, said: "Due to the rapid completion of activities under the old program and the necessity for completing the remaining program of the Public Works Administration at a minimum of administrative expense, it has become necessary to close all state offices and establish regions composed of several states, each region to be in charge of a regional director. This necessary action has been delayed until there could be some appraisement of the future of the public works program.

"I have been highly satisfied with the public works organization through the years of its existence. Its integrity and efficiency as a whole have never been attacked, which is a credit to all members of the staff, and I congratulate you on your part in this achievement. It is with keen regret that I am compelled to put into effect this partial dissolution of an outstanding government agency."

Brower Denies Ku Klux Tie

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Oct. 2—Categorical denial of charges by Alfred J. Talley, one-time judge of special sessions court here, that he was a member of the Ku Klux Klan was made public by Walter Brower, special assistant to the United States Attorney General, Homer S. Cummings, here today.

The statement was handed out by Bernard Tompkins, a partner in the law firm of Brower, Brill and Tompkins, and followed a demand by Mr. Talley, who is president of the Roman Catholic Club, for an investigation to determine how many members of the Ku Klux Klan were "stowaways" in the United States Attorney General's department.

"I am not a member of the Ku Klux Klan," Mr. Brower said. "I hate intolerance of any sort and particularly despise religious bigotry. I have always believed that before the law all men are equal and that justice should be administered without regard to race or religious persuasion.

"In my law office in Birmingham I had four stenographers—two Roman Catholics and two Protestants. Among the lawyers employed by me was the son of the leading rabbi of Alabama. When I was designated by the Attorney General to conduct an investigation into the guaranteed mortgage companies of New York, I was authorized to select a staff, and did so without thought as to their religious affiliations.

"Out of a staff of lawyers, stenographers and clerks totaling 17, I find there are four (Roman) Catholics, 11 Jews and two Protestants. In my private office here in New York, in addition to both my law partners being Jewish, every employee in my office is of the same faith.

Mr. Tompkins supplemented the statement by quoting Mr. Brower as saying that never had he taken any oath which pledged him to a denial of justice to anybody.

Mr. Brower came to New York in August, 1934, to head an investigation of alleged frauds and abuses in the mortgage business. He is general counsel of the American Labor Party and a member of its state executive committee, the party's ruling group, and chairman of its law committee. His law partners also are his aides in the mortgage inquiry.

New Yorkers Urged To Register For Mayoral Election

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Oct. 2—All political parties here are campaigning to get the voters out for registration, beginning next Monday. A heavy enrollment is expected.

Registration will begin on Oct. 4 and end the following Saturday. Enrollment places will be open from 5 o'clock in the afternoon to 10:30 in the evening daily from Monday through Friday and from 7 o'clock in the morning until 10:30 in the evening on Saturday.

Citizens must register to vote in the general election on Nov. 2. Voters who are casting their ballots for the first time in New York State must, on demand, produce proof of literacy.

After registration, each voter will have the opportunity to enroll in a political party. The parties recognized by the Board of Elections this year are the American Labor, the Democratic, the Republican, and the Socialist.

The chief contests in the city-wide ticket are for the mayoralty, where the present Republican-Fusion Mayor, Fiorello H. LaGuardia, is running for re-election against Jeremiah T. Mahoney, Democratic machine nominee; the new City Council, to be elected under the proportional representation system, used for the first time here this year; the presidency of the Council and the comptrollership.

In New York County, interest centers in the race for a district attorney, in which Thomas E. Dewey, nationally-known rackets prosecutor, is running against the Tammany nominee, Harold W. Hastings.

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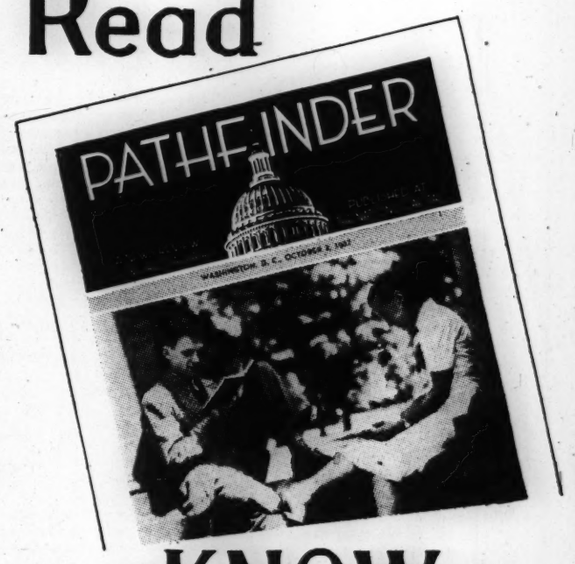

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Schools—Colleges Home Study

'Living Pictures'—A Project in Americanization

Parents—Teachers Students

A Tuesday and Saturday Education Page

In a School in San Antonio, Texas, Where the Enrollment Is Almost 100 Per Cent Children of Foreign Parentage—Mexican, Syrian, Chinese—a Most Successful Project Was Carried Through Among the Pre-Primer Children, Those Who for the Most Part Came Without Knowledge of English. This Project Was Built Around the Childlike Enjoyment of Famous Paintings, and Culminated in a Simple Depicting of Some of These Paintings by the Children Themselves. Coming as They Did, for the Most Part, From Underprivileged Homes, They Gained Through This Experience an Intimacy With Beautiful Pictures That Was Enriching Beyond Measure. On This Page Are Some of the "Living Pictures" Shown by the Children. In This Large Group Are: (Left) a Child Named Innocencia Posed as Reynold's "Miss Bowles"; (Center) Donald Posed as Stuart's "George Washington"; (Right) Louise as Raeburn's "Boy With Rabbit." Elsewhere on the Page Are Informal Snapshots of Other "Paintings."

The Pre-Primer Group Act Out Paintings

Little Mexicans, Chinese, Syrians Who Made Art and America Their Own

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

When you were little you may have played a game called "Living Statues." The point (was it not?) was to progress to a goal without being caught moving. But the part of the game that you probably liked best was being whirled thrillingly around by the one who was "it," and taking at the end of your whirl a dramatic or comic pose as a "statue." Children love to act, and where this love of acting or imitating can be enlisted by a teacher to further the learning of important and beautiful ideas the result is likely to be a real educational project.

Down in San Antonio, Texas, is the John B. Hood School. It is not like most public schools. In fact, if you went into it without being prepared, you might wonder at first where you were. For the John B. Hood School has an enrollment of almost 100 per cent of children of foreign parentage—Mexican, Italian, Syrian, Chinese—and most of these little youngsters when they enter school do not speak English.

So, if you were a teacher in the John B. Hood School, faced with a pre-primer class of eager dark-eyed boys and girls ranging from six to fourteen years of age, who spoke several languages but none of them the language of the primers they would soon be supposed to read, you might turn as did their teacher—to beautiful paintings.

Classwork Built on Them

These "pretty pictures" immediately gave something to look at, something to comment upon in what English words one could find, something to show to one another and to talk about. Oral English or a class in "language," it might have been called. And soon there was something to write down—the name of the painting, the objects depicted. And it might have been called a class in writing and reading. One of the "pretty pictures" was George Washington. Yes, it might, too, have been called a class in citizenship; for here was a hero long since heard about, and at last brought close to these little Syrians, Mexicans, Chinese and made their friend. Scrapbooks were made, and what with writing in the scrapbooks, the names and stories to go with small colorprints as well as more individual things each one desired to write, they were soon learning more than they knew.

It was exciting when the realization dawned upon them that they might act out these pictures, becoming not living statues like the old game but living paintings—paintings already familiar and dearly loved. The mere acting out of the painting was eagerly done, but of course there was the matter of costumes. This was not easy in the John B. Hood School. The children, such a lot of them, were dirty and poorly clothed, many having no shoes and stockings and only one garment. Think of the spotless satin-clad gentility of Gainsborough's "Blue Boy." And no school funds were available so it meant not a little teacher-ingenuity, although happily there was plenty of that. Begging, borrowing, utilizing old draperies, curtains, discarded clothing and hats—this was part of it. The Mexican mothers, skilled in handiwork, did the sewing.

Maria Poses as Hoecker's "Girl With Cat"

The children made paper animals for such paintings as could use these, and, of course, collected other accessories that were needed.

The Art Exhibit

The project grew, as sharing became a part of it. The janitor made a strong well-braced frame, five feet by five feet, of moulding, and painted it black. To this were added tieback curtains and a window shade. A folding screen covered with neutral-colored cloth was used as the background. On the day the living paintings were finally shown to parents and guests, the frame sometimes stood on the floor and again was placed on a stage made of two sturdy tables put together. Paper and real animals were used, although the real ones were used sparingly for it proved difficult to keep them still.

The children dressed in the cloakroom. When a living painting was complete, a second child raised the window shade, a third one told or read the story which had been written to go with the painting, and a fourth held up or pointed to the matching picture, a colored print of the original. Some of the matching pictures were small color prints about 9" x 12". Others that were larger were hung on the walls. Following the story of each painting, music suitable to it was sung by the children: with the "Sistine Madonna," Silent Night, Holy Night; with the "Blue Boy," Little Boy Blue; with "George Washington," Washington song; with "Infant Samuel," a lullaby; and with the various paintings depicting children with animals, appropriate songs were found. Songs to fit pictures can usually be found in primary books.

The whole project was of inestimable value to the children. As said before, it provided motivation for work in many of their school subjects. But more than this, the paintings were a focus for inspiring little discussions, study and an exchange of experiences that under wise teacher-guidance led to a better understanding of America, of character, of beauty and of living together helpfully.

When Praise Helps The Child

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Miami, Okla.

Parents of young children are often puzzled to know exactly what is meant, when they are told to "Let the child work out his own problems." In the matter of doing things with the hands, children often reach a stage when they have many times seen ably completed by adults the thing that they themselves are doing so slowly and with such difficulty. Here, to take away the task and do it oneself, because of the awkwardness of the childish hands, is the very worst thing that can happen to him. It makes for discouragement, eventually to a point of finality.

What is needed is for the parent to let go of the idea of adult perfection of the task and permit the child gradually to improve by practice. "Practice makes perfect"; therefore, it is indicated that signs of improvement be looked for and praised, for praise, even praise for persistence of effort, is the greatest possible stimulator of effort, on the part of beginners.

A little girl in Miss Smyth's school in spare time used to cut pictures from papers lying about the work table for that purpose. Her work was accurate, beautiful, and no grown-up could have done it better. But it was so slow that it was an agony to watch.

One day when the child's mother came to school, Miss Smyth showed her a picture her little girl clipped, the intricate edges of leaves and grass artistically and perfectly done.

"Which do you praise Janet for, speed or accuracy?" she asked, well knowing what the answer would be.

"I have always praised her for accuracy," said the mother. "Why?"

"Your praise and your training have had beautiful results. Now I think you could safely praise her for the rapidity with which she gets things done. Of course, if one must choose between accuracy and speed, the choice would be accuracy. However, in Janet's case this is not necessary. She now needs to be encouraged toward speed."

"Shall I simply praise her and let her work it out herself?" asked the mother.

"I think I should set her a task she loves to do, and for which she has had plenty of practice, and I would time her. Later, I should set her a similar task and again time her. At the first task I set for her, I should begin to praise her for speed, the next I would praise her for improvement in speed, and so on. Presently when she has got the idea of quickening the movements of her hands I should praise whatever is truly worth encouraging in any piece of work she does."

This teacher noticed a considerable difference in the rate of speed at which this little girl used her hands within a few weeks, and after two or three months her improvement was entirely satisfactory.

E. B.

Small Classes—How to Get Them?

The Parent

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Massachusetts

Dear Editor:

The announcement of a series on "Saving Our Schools" to begin on October 4, made me think of a question I'd like to have answered—how to use the opportunity now afforded by reduced enrollments in elementary schools? Then it occurred to me that the parents of the Parents' Column might be the best source of help.

The Monitor has carried stories of reduced enrollments in elementary schools in New York, Boston, Worcester, and Wellesley within the past few months. The Saturday Evening Post had both an editorial and an article on the subject in its August 7th issue. A little personal investigation last May revealed that four of our surrounding towns had enrollments reduced from 4 to 8 per cent during the past four years. It is likely that most parents reading this column will discover the same trend in their own schools.

Too often the Monitor has reported closed schools or merged classes in these stories of fewer pupils. A happy exception was a story from New York City in September. Will the Monitor please quote the Monitor?

"Demands of many parent organizations and teacher groups for reducing the size of the average school class so that children may receive more individualized intsruction is being met to some extent by conditions of population. A decrease of approximately 6400 students is reported. On the other hand, 307 teachers have been added to last year's list."

Will the parents who have done this sort of thing please come forward and tell us how they have done it? We parents think we know what should be done. Do not most of us agree that the most important element in any school is a truly good teacher in character, personality, and ability? And is not the next most important thing a class not too large for good work? Can we not agree that even the best teacher can do a better job with a class of less than thirty than she can with a class of more than thirty?

In the school which my children attend, I rejoiced to see the average teacher load go down to 31.25 in 1933. Then a teacher who resigned was not replaced and in 1934 the average load per teacher was 32.6. In 1935 it went down to 31.6 and in 1936 to 30 but this fall I find that two teachers have been transferred without being replaced and the average load is up to 35 with the larger classes having 43 and 44 pupils. I feel a little like the toad climbing out of the well who slipped back two feet for each foot he climbed.

For years school building could hardly keep up with minimum needs. Now we have a chance at standard building. But too many parents do not know how to make their desires come true. Who will help us? How did you do it?

(Mrs.) A. McP.

Little Brother Helps Us to Understand

Pennsylvania

Dear Editor:

The letter written September 18 to the "Green Mothers" was a very vivid reminder of the time, five years ago, when an adorable little boy arrived in our home. Up to that time I had had plenty of opportunity to be thoroughly exercised in all the false notions of "how to raise children." But with the coming of little brother, I was entirely awakened to the fact that he was simply a happy, normal child, and as the years roll around, I discover that he has a very decided ability to think many things through for himself and in his own individual way, much to the delight of all of us, though we never let him know it, as we all desire to have him remain unspoiled.

This experience has helped everyone, including big sisters to a greater and more understanding love for little children.

(Mrs.) E. B. G.

Parent-Teacher Radio Forum

Mrs. J. K. Pettengill, president of the National Congress of Parents and Teachers, will open the 1937-38 Parent-Teacher Radio Forum on Oct. 13 with an account of the World Education Conference which she attended in Tokyo, Japan, this summer. Her talk will be devoted primarily to the Home and School Section, sponsored by the International Federation of Home and School, of which she served as chairman and which is of deep interest to the 2,000,000 members of the Congreess who are expected to constitute a large part of the listening audience.

The Parent-Teacher Radio Forum is to be broadcast by the National Broadcasting Company, over its blue network, each Wednesday afternoon from 4:30 to 5:00 o'clock, E. S. T., beginning Oct. 13, and continuing through April 13, 1938.

The general theme of the Forum, "Youth in a Modern Community," will be developed through a series of roundtable discussions, interviews, and dramatic sketches, under the leadership of specialists in health, recreation, education, and allied fields. These nationally known leaders will present their views and suggestions concerning P. T. A. activities and efforts to aid young people in becoming useful members of society.

"Getting Ready for School" will be the general subject of the first five programs. Miss Charl O. Williams of Washington, D. C., School Education Chairman, will lead a roundtable discussion on the topic, "School's In," on Oct. 20.

It is expected that many groups of listeners will be organized in Congress parent-teacher associations throughout the country and that the materials presented in the Forum will be used as the basis of discussion in study groups and in P. T. A. meetings throughout the year.

An outline of the topics and speakers scheduled for the Forum is available upon request from the National Congress of Parents and Teachers, 1201 16th Street, N. W., Washington, D. C.

[A Saturday Column]

Tomas Poses as Gainsborough's "Blue Boy"

From Miss Imelda's Nature-Study Notebook

XVI

The Heavens Declare

Teach a few of the heavenly bodies. Orion the mighty hunter, among the most beautiful of the constellations, Sirius, Orion's dog. Venus, perhaps the loveliest of all heavenly bodies. Mars, Jupiter, the Great Dipper, the North Star, and Arcturus, the star which gave the beam which started the Century of Progress. These are only a few but the children are learning to look into the heavens which "declare the glory of God." (Psalms)

"How do you teach stars in the day time?"

I don't. I tell the children of any evening stars that are distinct and suggest their watching for them. Perhaps I telephone the parents and they watch with the children. "Oh, yes," the mothers say, "my children may stay up till eight o'clock to see Orion."

And it is well worth it to see that beautiful constellation.

A Saturday Column

Aramando Poses as Sir Joshua Reynolds' "Infant Samuel"

Echoes From a Paris Meeting

With Elementary School Teachers From 44 Lands

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Paris

The International Congress of Teaching and Popular Education, held in Paris late in the summer, brought together 3500 teachers from 44 lands on a program of questions of common concern to educators the world over. Of the group 1200 were from foreign lands, the remainder were French.

The National Syndicate of Public School Teachers, responsible for organizing the Congress unites some 90,000 Primary School teachers of France—90 per cent of the whole body. Its influence is great.

Many of the most eminent figures in French intellectual and public life presided over the sessions or spoke at the meetings, among them Léon Blum, Edward Herriot and Jean Zay, Minister of Education. These speakers traced the historical development of the present-day educational ideal of the French Republic. "Compulsory education in France," M. Blum explained, "means that it is compulsory for the State to provide free schools, open to all and allowing complete religious freedom."

Traced Growth Of Tolerance

A paper by the famous physicist, Monsieur P. Langevin, president of the French Pedagogical Society, traced the development of the idea and practice of tolerance through the centuries. France, he said, is the crossroads for European philosophies, the meeting-place of Thomas Aquinas and Calvin, the land where hundreds of years of warfare over religious beliefs has finally induced respect for other people's ideas. Emphasizing those things of the intellect that are common to all, he said, "There is no French or German mathematics, no Catholic or Protestant physics."

The device on the banner of students of the French "nation" at the University of Paris in the Middle Ages summed up the French national ideal, in the opinion of M. Rosset, Director of Higher Education:

Raison partout,
Par raison-tout
Partout-raison!

(Reasonableness or right in all things, through reasonableness, all things, reasonableness everywhere).

The basic ideas regarding education in their own lands were then presented by representatives from 36 countries: Australia, Belgium, Brazil, Canada, Chile, China, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Dutch East Indies, Ecuador, Egypt, Estonia, Finland, Greece, Great Britain, Haiti, Holland, Iceland, India, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Mexico, Palestine, Poland, Puerto Rico, Roumania, South Africa, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, Uruguay, United States and Yugoslavia.

Other sections of the Congress dealt with such subjects as: National Education in Relation to International Co-operation; Teaching Methods; Preparation of the Teacher and her Cultural Background; the Movie, the Radio and the Gramaphone in School; Popular Education and the New Leisure; Children's Literature in a Changing World.

Pervading Unity

In spite of the wide diversity of subjects and the variety of nationalities represented, the outstanding impression created by the Congress was one of extraordinary unity. Speaker after speaker dwelt on the universality of the things of the mind. M. Christian Sénéchal's plea that educators should strive to form a better thought basis for international life by providing the people with a knowledge and appreciation of the universal elements in the world's art and literature was characteristic of the general trend of thought.

A few quotations from the notebook of one who was present show the lines along which the thoughts of some 3500 teachers traveled during that week in July:

"That school is best in which the child is learning to live rather than living to learn . . ."

"To a strong country there is no 'foreign' literature or 'foreign' art." (Christian Sénéchal, France.)

"Teaching is not filling a cup but lighting a flame."

"We hear a great deal about the economic crisis—is not the moral crisis of greater import?"

"Force is a kind of lie."

"At the center of the world there is hope; at the center of the world there is the child. This Congress has allowed us the opportunity to search our hearts concerning the duty of man toward the child." (Edouard Herriot, France).

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Antiques
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A Saturday Page

Decorative
Arts

Decorating Problems And Wallpapers

By Helen Johnson Keyes
Written for The Christian Science Monitor
New York

So interestingly designed are they that one is tempted to make one's choice of wallpapers too exclusively from the standpoint of their intrinsic beauty, instead of weighing judicially what they have to contribute to the interiors one is going to furnish. For wallpapers are not only a decoration, or backgrounds for decoration, but may be solutions of architectural problems.

Almost every room or suite of rooms presents an individual case. Apartments too small for our approval are most frequently encountered. Ceilings can be too high or too low; exposures too bright or too dark. Wall spaces are often badly balanced, one wall, perhaps, being so heavy with doors and windows that it tips the room down. On the contrary, an entrance door at one end and a conventional window or two opposite can establish a perfect balance, yet if the other two walls are unbroken by chimney or any opening, the room will be box-like in effect and without design interest.

Solutions

Let us see what we can do to correct these conditions by employing papers cleverly. The Wallpaper Style Show recently held at the Waldorf-Astoria proved to those who studied its displays that existing patterns and color schemes can go far in creating illusions of space; of diminished areas; of sunshine or shadow; of weight, balance and variety.

There was evident a trend for open backgrounds, many of them light in color, decorated with small, set figures. These are admirable in rooms which close in too tightly, for they seem to open up the walls.

The degree in which this is accomplished is dependent, too, on colors, for certain hues appear to recede, while others step right up to one's nose. White, gray, pale blue, delicate pink and lavender, taupe—all tones of this quality break down barriers and lead outward. They are recommended, therefore, wherever it is desirable to create apparent space. Three-dimensional geometrics and scenics are also valuable for this purpose.

It is true that having achieved this end, they may, on the other hand, produce a new difficulty. Often they are cold areas and colors, and if used in a room that needs warmth, they accentuate that need. But this problem can be met by brilliant curtains in the windows and vivid upholstery.

The large studio often presents just the reverse of this situation. It assimilates becomingly bold patterns and dark, rich, heavy colors. Because most studios planned for painters have a northern exposure, for pleasant living they need to be brightened by yellow, gold, orange, clear red, salmon or peach. Unfortunately in this case, these are expansive as well as bright, and conflict with the effort to draw together the over-large areas. So it is the task of the decorator to ally the hues that contract space with the sunshiny ones that brighten the dim corners and recesses.

Usually this can best be achieved by rich paper dramatically patterned, and by large contrasted areas brightened by textiles, paintings, pottery and what-not. Yellow curtains in the north windows are effective. Such a paper as Thibaut's "Winter and Summer" in one of its richer color schemes would be a good choice. Toile de Jouy patterns are pleasant, and some formal floral arrangements on dark grounds.

High or Low Ceilings

Ceilings can be lowered by papers darker than the walls and heightened by white or very pale tones contrasted with walls which are in pure color. Another interesting method is to paper the walls with horizontal stripes when a low-ceiling effect is desired, with vertical stripes or designs to lift the ceiling.

An excellent manner in which to introduce variety into monotonous spaces is to use paper in panels against painted walls. Set into tedious expanses, panels of design and color interest will overcome that expression of gaping vacancy which causes unbroken surfaces to bore us.

One cannot be dogmatic about the arrangement and spacing of such panels, for the proportions of the room must determine these things. Katzenbach and Warren's paper, showing lilies set into rectangles like window panes and which comes in four background colors with contrasted flowers, is charming used in this way. Scenics can be delightfully employed, while still-life designs and picture themes, chosen in reference to the function of the room, give great verve to an apartment.

Many papers are produced with the purpose of expressing the functions of specific rooms. Fruits and vegetables adorn kitchen walls; boats and aquatic animals and birds sail over wave-swept bathroom walls. For grown-ups' playrooms a very smart paper with prancing zebras is available, and another that assembles in jaunty groupings a hand with a rose, a masque and a fan.

Remembering one's own infancy, one must feel serious about nursery papers. When they are what they should be, they lead children into an enchanted world. Witness our Thibaut paper with its companionable boys and girls, its house whose door one longs to open and its boat wind-blown on the sea of adventure. It will weave strands into the fabric of thought. For a dining room or a boy's room we recommend the paper showing groups of game birds and called "Audubon." When used with colonial pieces it has an early American character, but adapts itself to other furnishings with the talent of a chameleon.

These patterns are in the nature of a preview of some wallpaper designs that will be seen in retail stores—some now and others in January, 1938. They were among many shown at the recent manufacturers' exhibition in New York. . . . For nursery use, the sample at the left above comes in four ground colors—dark blue, gray, yellow, white. . . . The middle pattern has an off-white ground and birds in naturalistic colors. . . . At top right is a pattern that comes on grounds of dark blue, powder-blue, light green, gray and pink. . . . At left below, the lily pattern of delicately harmonized flowers is printed on four grounds—yellow, pink, pale blue, gray. It is intended for alcoves, panels and foyers. . . . For large rooms that need to be drawn together and made more intimate, "Red Mill," at right below, would be effective in dark blue and green. Other grounds are gray, yellow, white. . . . Top center is made by Becker, Smith and Page; left below by Katzenbach and Warren, Inc. (Louis Werner photo.); others are by Richard E. Thibaut, Inc., and will be available January, 1938.

The Appeal of Century Old Country Houses

Written for The Christian Science Monitor
Newton Highlands, Mass.

Perhaps there should not be old houses. They are such disconcerting influences to the even tenor of one's way. We had never dreamed of such good luck as a farmhouse of our own, a century and a half old. Getting that, with 16 acres equally divided between woodland and field, for the price of a good city lot, has altered the whole situation.

In the back of our minds, of course, while we hunted with the aid of enthusiastic real estate dealers, was just a faint hope that we would find an old house—perhaps 75 or 100 years old. For a week-end and summer home here in old New England, a new house seemed an anachronism.

Furthermore, Kiltie the Scottie asked for an old house. Her point of view was that an old Cape Codder, with an ell and several fireplaces, offered intriguing spots of canine investigation not found in the newer houses. Naturally we would never purchase a country home unless she approved.

The first moment we saw "Windleswisp," Kiltie approved it. It nestled so snugly against the ground The huge, gnarled old elm protected it so faithfully. The lilac clumps snuggled against the windows. The scraggly old apple trees at the end of the shed beckoned in friendly fashion. Off the kitchen was a sunny spot for an outdoor living room. The location for the perennial borders seemed to very obvious that we should not need to hold any extraordinary sessions of the privy council.

Vegetables, of Course

We must, however, return to the house. Before the farm was bought, the Professor did a great deal of talking (as events have proved, a great deal too much) about the crops of vegetables and the bushels of flowers he would raise. Naturally the food question was stressed. That was, you see, one of the ways he rationalized himself into thinking the farm was an economically sound investment. He was going to raise unbelievably huge amounts of unbelievably fine-quality vegetables.

This is where the old house comes in. One just can't neglect his castle for potatoes and carrots! Imagine yourself in this situation. You are taking off several layers of wallpaper from the larger of the two upstairs rooms. The patterns of the paper are intriguing, the two windows with their small panes of glass look to the west and the sun on the trees beyond the garden is making glorious pictures. One doesn't hurry in this environment.

But There's Old Paneling

Suddenly the world stands still. Beneath the last layer of paper is an old pine board! Little by little the truth comes to light. The room is paneled in pine, smoothly planed, matched boards, with many knots. Immediately the whole situation grows more complex. Can one grow vegetables with these mellow wide boards asking for a coat of oil to bring out and enhance their soft beauty?

One can find time to nurture his blue delphiniums and work with the old-fashioned perennials. But who am I, to compete with the agriculturists of the land? Neighbor John grows delicious vegetables and is glad to sell them. And in spite of a slight atmosphere of disapproval on his part, mixed with magnanimous tolerance for one who can grow eloquent over old pine boards, the old house will have its insistent call answered.

In general, advice is a commodity of somewhat questionable value. However, if you love old houses and one comes into your otherwise well-ordered existence, it will work its spell upon you. It will disrupt many plans. But there is one comfort. In spite of what friends say and think, in spite of occasional reminders from the Lady about farm operations that are not flooding the market with vegetables, Kiltie thoroughly approves. She likes an old house.

The Home Mr. Average Citizen Wants

Written for The Christian Science Monitor
Buffalo, N. Y.

When a modest English style home is erected in an outlying section of this city the home building ideas, both practical and aesthetic, of more than 8000 citizens of Buffalo will find expression. The house will be the tangible result of a questionnaire on the ideal modern home, sent to its customers by the Buffalo General Electric Company, in co-operation with the Architectural Forum, which prepared the questions.

The reward of thousands of home owners and renters—probably only a small percentage of them prospective builders—who diligently answered the 80 questions, will be the sight of the composite house of their dreams rising on some quiet suburban street.

It would seem only the reward of virtue, if someone who wrinkled his brow and pondered the questionnaire should find there perfection ready made, and be the eventual purchaser of the home.

Eight Rooms, Plus

It will be an unassuming little house, built as the majority wished it to be, on the outskirts of the city. The average householder of Buffalo, and probably of other American cities, large and small, is conservative in his tastes. He wants modern conveniences and comforts, but he wants them in traditional surroundings, dear and familiar.

Some of the features required in Buffalo's house doubtless have their original in sectional needs, but they are of such minor importance that this might well be called the typical modern American home. Residents of Syracuse and Albany also received the questionnaire, and their tastes were found to differ from those of Buffalo, chiefly in outward appearances. For example, from 10 styles shown in the questionnaire Albany chose Dutch Colonial, and Syracuse American farmhouse types of architecture, in place of the English style preferred here.

So, aside from external appearance, what the average householder of Buffalo would do if he could build a new house is a matter of interest to American builders and architects generally. Important elsewhere, as well as in Buffalo, are the five essentials stressed by a majority of the opinions here. They are: Inside weather control, lighting for eye comfort, automatic hot water, common wiring for the future, and step-saving kitchen.

On the negative side of the 20 "Pet Peeves" printed to be checked against in the questionnaires those leading are probably the complaints of harassed householders everywhere, namely, "Not enough closet space. . . . Not enough electrical outlets. . . . Can't heat rooms evenly. . . . Not enough sunlight. . . . Poor kitchen arrangement. . . . House drafty. . . . Hard to arrange furniture. . . Poor hot-water heater. . . . House hard to care for . . . Too small refrigerator. . . . "

With common complaints thus assembled and published, future builders should be able to plan new homes without those deficiencies which so often result in the cry: "Next time, we'll do it differently."

On the positive side, the average householder, as typified in the Buffalo questionnaire-answerer, is unassuming in his general demands, and specific in those on the comfort side. He prefers a small home, does not ask for grandeur, nor even spaciousness. He chooses the usual in architecture, clinging to the English and American Colonial. Only 11 per cent chose the modern architecture and even fewer the Spanish, Mediterranean, and French Provincial, as these were pictured in the folder they perused.

An English style home, located in an outlying residential section, costing between $7500 and $10,000, sums up the chief requirements.

The Voters' Definite Desires

He would require the following features, beginning with the basement, in a full two-story-and-one-half home:

A full basement, containing a recreation room, laundry and fruit and vegetable room. (Professional architects frown upon this desire for a basement laundry, made unnecessary, they say, by modern laundry equipment.)

A central heating plant with thermostatic control and air conditioning, facilitated by insulation of walls and ceilings.

A conventional first-floor layout, with separate living and dining rooms on the street side of the house; breakfast nook in the kitchen; washroom, vestibule and a ground floor bedroom or den. Slightly more than half wanted an attached garage.

Two double bedrooms and one single bedroom on the second floor; two bathrooms, containing both tub and shower; five large bedroom closets; linen closet, utility closet and storage room.

Wall materials of brick or stone; roof of asbestos shingles, only 10 per cent voting for wood shingles, fewer still for synthetic materials.

Colored glazed tile for bathrooms and kitchen; wallpaper for all other rooms.

Hardwood floors for dining room, living room and bedrooms; tile for bathrooms; linoleum for kitchen.

Floor and table lamps and indirect lighting for the living room, instead of ceiling and wall fixtures; plenty of outlets and outdoor lighting.

Surprising Revelations

Having thus planned his pleasant, well-lighted home, he sets it by preference in the center of his lot. (This also is deplored by experts as a "wasteful use of the property.") The householder then proceeds to ask for everything possible in the way of modern conveniences. He would equip his home with an automatic hot-water heater, a mechanical refrigerator, an oven heat controlled stove, a kitchen ventilating fan, a bathroom heater, a dishwasher sink, and a garbage disposal unit, ranking them in importance as named.

In view of the fact that less than four per cent of those building in the price class below $8500 and only six per cent of those below $10,000 felt that they needed a servant's room, the emphasis on time-saving devices and a modern kitchen is understandable.

Two major findings of the survey are that, while home builders have been educated to ask for the utmost in modern conveniences, they still cling to time-honored building habits. This is shown in their insistence on a long accustomed manner of room arrangement and their choice of familiar building materials. Advocates of new ideas in planning and in construction evidently still have a long way to go.

But whatever its faults, the "Five Star Home" to be built in Buffalo will not deviate from the specifications drawn up for it by its planners, the 8000 and more who were willing to take the time to tabulate their preferences. Their ideal home will reflect not only the desires of a community but of a nation of home lovers.

Preparing Wall Board

New wall board must have all nail heads, joints and cracks filled and smoothed before being painted. The wall board is then ready to be sized and primed.

Ideas For The Home

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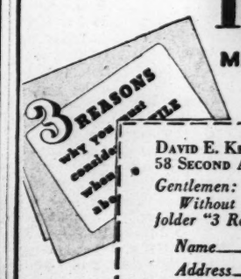

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Our Chinese Gardener

AS SOON as the earth began to crumble and the wind to soften in readiness for spring, we took the Old Curmudgeon into our employ. He lived on the place already, as the representative of our Chinese landlord—occupying the servants' quarters at the back gate, and raising market-garden vegetables on the plot of land adjoining our small compound. And so, when the first sniff of spring made us eagerly needful of a part-time gardener, who could seem a more logical choice than he?

He accepted with alacrity, for a few extra dollars every month look large to the father of a Chinese family. He is a small, twisted, leathery wisp of a man, with a voice to match his body. His wife is many years younger than he, but work-worn in the early way of lower-class Chinese mothers. A heavy woman, twice the size of her husband, she waddles slowly and awkwardly about the place in her black trousers and white jacket, her dark hair stringing about her face, her once-bound feet toeing out.

For many days, after we first moved to the little compound, we could not discover how many children belonged to the Old Curmudgeon and his wife. For sometimes we saw whole troupes of youngsters playing in front of their quarters. Had we been in the homeland, it would have been simple to ask. But that breezy, inquisitively friendly manner which is the proper and kindly way in the United States is less satisfactory with coolie China. Through many mistakes, the American in the East learns that, in this land of ancient caste-consciousness, his servants hold him in contempt for any effort at easy intimacy—and take advantage of him accordingly. In time he may learn of the private lives and families of the household staff, but it is seemly to do so gradually, unhurriedly, through the natural contact of months growing into years.

* * *

IN GOOD TIME, we discovered that the gardener's own progeny were three in number: three *sons*—which is highly preferable in China. The eldest is the one of whom we see the most. It is he, and not his father, who does most of the work in our garden. For the Old Curmudgeon is apparently more interested in taking our money than in giving us his time. He is not lazy; he merely prefers to spend his hours and his strength in the cultivation of his own vegetables. He gets little enough remuneration for them: a scant six American dollars was his yield from the whole patch of turnips, whose silvery green rows were so pleasant a sight from our windows throughout the early summer. And it is quite natural that he should want to do as well by them as possible. We, too, would rather work for ourselves than for others, so we can regard his sentiments with understanding, if not with sympathy. Indeed, we often clip off our own withered blooms, pull weeds, and stir up the earth in a manner unusual to the dignified ease of the foreigner in the Orient. What is the use of employing a gardener if one does a good share of his work oneself?

So now and then, we set our faces into disciplinary frowns and, in our most ambitious Chinese, lecture the Old Curmudgeon on his faithlessness. We point at a foot-high weed among the zinnias, at the earth hard-caked around the Michaelmas daisies, at a vine still un-transplanted in spite of instructions given a week ago. The next day, perhaps, the old fellow deigns to spend an hour in the garden; the second day, a half hour. But after that, his attentions taper off to their normal status of almost *nil*. His eldest son must continue to do whatever unskilled work is done.

Everybody calls the youngster *Hsiao Hai'rh*. It means, literally, "Small Child," or more freely, in the case of a youth like this one, "Young Boy." He is a slim, good-tempered lad in worn coolie-blue clothes and a battered straw hat. His age, by foreign calculations, is fourteen years; according to Chinese reckoning, he is fifteen. For the Chinese count ahead from birthdays, rather than looking back from them.

Before he began to work for us, the Hsiao Hai'rh had had no previous contact with Europeans; and he looked upon us with fascinated curiosity. He spent nearly all his waking hours in our small compound. He watered and tended the flowers assiduously. He rushed to answer the gate-bell, to open the door, to hold back the eager dog when Master drove home in the car. The last-named service he performed with gusto; for it was his first experience with a dog who was treated as a pet—and not, in the way of coolie China, merely tolerated as a watch-dog, underfed and ignored. So it was a big moment for the Hsiao Hai'rh when he ventured to pat the large animal timidly on the head; and a bigger one when the dog trotted up at his call and graciously gave him a brown paw to shake.

In the kitchen, too, the Hsiao Hai'rh was ever present. He shoveled coal into the stove, he cranked the ice-cream freezer, he fetched and carried for the servants—repaid, perhaps, by an odd slice of cake or a leftover piece of pie. Every morning he ran out to pick up the little Chinese paper to which the cook subscribes, when the newsboy tossed it over the gate. And he held it carefully in his hand as if it were something which might break, and carried it into the kitchen, his eyes shining with awe and delight. The Hsiao Hai'rh cannot read or write; a childhood of hard work has given him no time to go to school. But, with the admiration for learning which is bred into the Chinese race, it thrills him at least to touch the printed characters, even if he does not know what they mean.

* * *

THERE CAME a beautiful, mild evening in the early summer when we gave a garden party—a night of pride and importance and utmost joy to the Hsiao Hai'rh. We did not really need a gateman, but—more to please him than for any other reason—we appointed him to that post. And we dressed him in a little white suit like a bellboy's, with a cocked white cap. He did not know quite how to wear his finery, but the cook, with a patronizing air, rolled back the trouser-cuffs neatly for him, and set the cap at a jaunty angle on the side of his head. He was so enamored of himself that he was ready an hour before the guests were expected—strutting back and forth in front of the gate, with his little brown face breaking out now and then into smiles of joy.

The party was a scene of vivid wonder to his Chinese eyes. He looked long at all the queer foreigners as they came in at the gate, and at the strings of colored lanterns, and the bright tables set out in the court, and the trays full of strange, delicate little things to eat, and frosty glasses. He himself was given a bottle of orange crush to drink, and a plateful of titbits. The guests stayed on and on, and, though we sent word that the Hsiao Hai'rh might go to bed, he would not leave his post—pacing happily back and forth until the last visitor had gone. But he had his reward: for as a climax to his blissful evening, he was given the white suit and the cocky cap to keep.

* * *

INDEED, THE HSIAO HAI'RH was so helpful and so willing that we feared he might become a household drudge, imposed upon by the servants. We expressed this worry to the masculine half of the family, much longer seasoned in Chinese ways than we. But he only laughed at us. The youngster's zeal, he prophesied, would not last. It would survive only until the novelty of working for foreigners should wear off; in the meantime, we must take care not to spoil him.

Alas, the Master was right.

We look out at our herbaceous borders—carelessly watered in streaks of flood and drought; at the heads of the African marigolds, going to seed; at the tuft of wild foxtail growing luxuriantly among the phlox. The Old Curmudgeon, we know, is much too busy with his own concerns. But—

We go to the back gate. "Hsiao Hai'rh!" we call. "Hsiao Hai'rh!"

MARGARET MACKPRANG MACKAY

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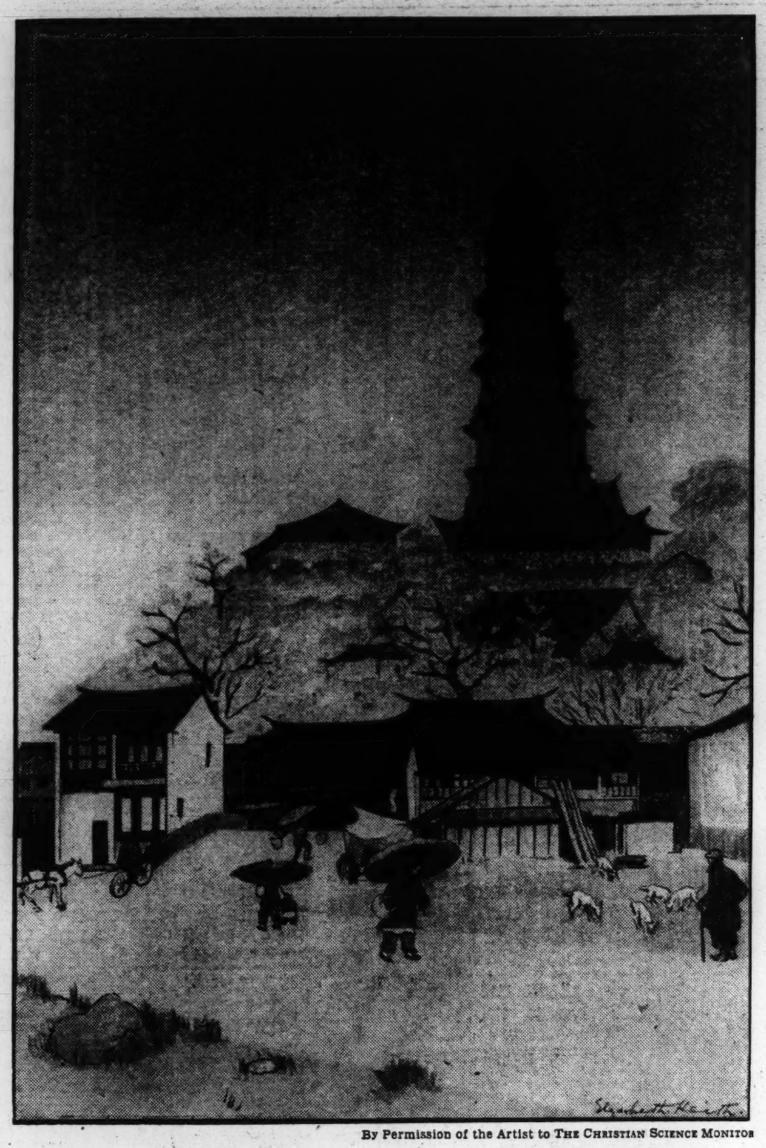

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SPRING COMES TO CHINA: *A Color Print by Elizabeth Keith*

JUST NOW it is good to remember China when she is her normal self, happy, industrious, peaceful. All down the centuries there have been upheavals in China, military, political and social; yet, given only a brief respite, the people quickly revert to their accustomed habits and activities which are still, for the most part, rooted in ancient traditions. Such simple people as Mrs. Pearl Buck has rendered intelligible to us are not readily turned aside from the paths of their ancestors. The women may bind their feet less frequently, but they still labor so close to the earth that they become almost a part of it. Instinctively the blue-coated rice farmers hurry back to their flooded fields and the ricksha men again move about the city streets.

So we may be assured that China will not change deeply, not in the long run. Today she is showing a commendable unity and a courage which will render her stronger for the future. Not too long postponed, we may hope, will be the time when the skies will be once more serene, the streets unencumbered with débris, when the spring trees and the spring grass will take on their delicate gray-green, when the pagoda will raise its ancient graceful height into the reaches of a cloudless sky—as in this print by Elizabeth Keith, an English artist who has long lived in the East and who loves China and its people.

Pomegranate
(October)

More than fond summer whose too lavish time
Is spilled from beakers, hour by blooming hour,
Is this maternal heat, this subtle power
Of vine and leafage in their ultimate prime.
Too soon advance the frozen dawns, the rime
Of hoar frost on a solitary flower—
But not yet do impending shadows lower
Nor silenced crickets sleep beneath the lime.
Over the mellow countryside there goes
A flying form like cloud across fall skies,
Young as that autumn day when she arose
To follow Mother Ceres, darkly-wise.
Proserpine, whom lonely Pluto chose,
Holds her split fruit in warning to men's eyes!

LAURA BENET

Identity

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

A FRIEND said to a student of Christian Science, "Identify yourself only with God, good." This statement has been pondered many times since, for how easy it is to identify oneself with the material world and its sin, disease, and death! Hour by hour the temptation comes, through books, newspapers, billboards, radio, and conversation to accept the arguments of time, space, and limitations of material sense. Thus, in listening to any mortal suggestion and accepting it, we have to that extent identified ourselves with it.

In speaking of the newspapers of the day and the descriptions of disease, Mary Baker Eddy writes (Miscellaneous Writings, p. 7), "These descriptions carry fears to many minds, to be depicted in some future time upon the body." We are what we think, and if we entertain material thoughts they are expressed in our experience. In Proverbs (23:7) it is said of a man, "As he thinketh in his heart, so is he."

The Master came to bring us the message of man's perfection as the son of the perfect Father. His mother, Mary, had communed with God and perceived the truth of God's fatherhood sufficiently to "bring forth a son," who should become the Saviour of the world. Jesus' whole ministry emphasized Spirit, and showed matter to be incapable of doing anything. He plainly said (John 6:63), "It is the spirit that quickeneth; the flesh profiteth nothing." He knew his Father as Spirit, and recognized his own identity as the Son of God, and he did not mistake his identity as material.

In this present age one woman turned her thought unreservedly to God and found the spiritual meaning of the Bible. She realized that the golden thread of man's true identity runs from cover to cover, and she traced this thread for our healing. Through her spiritual discernment we, today, know man in the Father's likeness, and as this knowledge grows we are able to prove that our sonship with our Father expresses itself in all our experiences in proportion to our honest, earnest desire to understand God as Mind. Throughout the ages there have been those who have yearned to know God aright, and who have voiced many helpful things about God. But not until Mrs. Eddy gave her revelation to the world was it possible to prove without question this knowledge of God.

Those who look to matter as a real cause are, like Thomas, unable to believe without constantly referring to material evidence. In "The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany," Mrs. Eddy writes (p. 119), "The doubting disciple could not identify Christ spiritually, but he could materially." To be able to know man spiritually requires the recognition of God as Spirit. In this same paragraph Mrs. Eddy also says: "Mary of old wept because she *stooped down* and looked into the sepulchre—looked for the person, instead of the Principle that reveals Christ. The Mary of to-day looks up for Christ, away from the supposedly crucified to the ascended Christ, to the Truth that 'healeth all thy diseases' and gives dominion over all the earth."

A modern dictionary defines identity as "absolute likeness of two or more things in the respect considered." These words "absolute likeness" make us stop and ponder what it will mean to each one of us as we insist more decidedly upon our spiritual birthright as this "absolute likeness" of our Father-Mother God. The fetters of material belief will drop off. All that hinders us from seeing our true selfhood as spiritual will gradually disappear, and the mental swaddling clothes that have prevented progress will be taken off. Can we picture the joy of seeing such spiritual freedom were a progressive step to be taken, or, if a hindrance appeared, of knowing how immediately to dismiss it through the power of God, good? This can be done as our true God-given identity appears. Poverty, greed, avarice, hatred, cupidity, wars will cease, and the brotherhood of man will blossom forth, as spiritual identity is understood. Jesus said (Luke 10:22), "No man knoweth who the Son is, but the Father; and who the Father is, but the Son, and he to whom the Son will reveal him."

The writer experienced this marvelous glimpse of her true identity when she first began the study of Christian Science. Released from a life of complete invalidism she became an active citizen with many an opportunity to help someone else see his identity as the child of God. So near to the confines of death was she when Christian Science found her that she accepted this truth, hoping to find out something about God, but not expecting a healing. To her joy and amazement, as she acknowledged in her own thought the allness of God and her oneness with Him, the healing came. A great gratitude has always been hers that the mental recognition came so clearly to her thought with no expectation of reward. The reward of healing, of course, inevitably followed, as a token of her true identity.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into German]

By Their Fruits

EVERY tree shall be known by its fruits
Not the strength of its branches, nor girth,
Nor the spread of its leaves, nor its roots,
Nor the time it has grown in the earth;
Not by beauty, nor colour, nor age, nor the storms it has known,
But alone by its fruits shall its worth be shown.

Even so shall the peoples be known,
Not by countries they conquered, nor size,
Nor the armies and navies they prize;
Not by systems, nor rulers, nor age, nor the years that have flown.
They will stand, when the verdict is due,
By the fruits of the years of their fame;
And their children shall docket each name
With "gallant," or "cowardly," "liars," or "true,"
When the thing it was in them to be
Shall stand plain for the ages to see.

KATE RENNIE ARCHER

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Wesensübereinstimmung

Übersetzung des auf dieser Seite in englischer Sprache erscheinenden christlich-wissenschaftlichen Aufsatzes

EIN Freund sagte zu einer Schülerin der Christlichen Wissenschaft: „Erkläre dich nur mit Gott, dem Guten, wesenseins". Über diese Ermahnung hat sie seither oft nachgedacht; denn wie leicht ist es doch, sich mit der materiellen Welt und ihrer Sünde, ihrer Krankheit und ihrem Tode für wesenseins zu halten! Stündlich tritt an uns in Büchern, in Zeitungen, an Anschlagsäulen, durch den Rundfunk und in der Unterhaltung die Versuchung heran, die Beweisgründe für Zeit, Raum und die Begrenzungen des materiellen Sinnes zu glauben. So haben wir uns in dem Maße, wie wir auf eine sterbliche Einflüsterung horchen und sie glauben, wesenseins mit ihr erklärt.

Mary Baker Eddy schreibt mit Bezug auf die Zeitungen und die Krankheitsbeschreibungen (Miscellaneous Writings, S. 7): „Diese Beschreibungen tragen in viele Gemüter Befürchtungen hinein, die sich später einmal auf dem Körper abzeichnen". Wir sind, was wir denken; und wenn wir materielle Gedanken beherbergen, kommen diese in unserer Erfahrung zum Ausdruck. In den Sprüchen Salomos (K. 23, 7) heißt es von einem Menschen: „Wie er in seinem Herzen denkt, so ist er" (engl. Bibel).

Der Meister kam, uns die Botschaft zu bringen, daß der Mensch als der Sohn des vollkommenen Vaters vollkommen ist. Seine Mutter Maria hatte sich mit Gott so wesenseins gefühlt und die Wahrheit der Vaterschaft Gottes in solchem Maße wahrgenommen, daß sie „einen Sohn gebären" konnte, der der Erlöser der Welt werden sollte. Jesu ganzes Wirken betonte den Geist und zeigte, daß die Materie unfähig ist, etwas zu tun. Er sagte klar (Joh. 6, 63): „Der Geist ist's, der da lebendig macht; das Fleisch ist nichts nütze". Er wußte, daß sein Vater der Geist ist, und erkannte seine eigene Wesensübereinstimmung als Sohn Gottes und machte nicht den Fehler, seine Wesensübereinstimmung für materiell zu halten.

In unserer Zeit richtete eine Frau ihr Denken rückhaltlos auf Gott und fand die geistige Bedeutung der Bibel. Sie erkannte, daß sich der goldene Faden der wahren Wesensübereinstimmung des Menschen durch die ganze Bibel hindurchzieht, und sie verfolgte diesen Faden zu unserer Heilung. Durch ihre geistige Erkenntnis wissen wir heute, daß der Mensch das Ebenbild des Vaters ist, und in dem Maße, wie dieses Wissen zunimmt, können wir beweisen, daß sich unser Sohnesverhältnis zu unserem Vater im Verhältnis zu unserem ehrlichen, aufrichtigen Verlangen, Gott als das Gemüt zu verstehen, in allen unseren Erfahrungen ausdrückt. Zu allen Zeiten hat es Menschen gegeben, die sich danach gesehnt haben, Gott recht zu erkennen, und sie haben viele hilfreiche Dinge über Gott geäußert. Aber erst, als Mrs. Eddy ihre Offenbarung der Welt gab, war es möglich, diese Erkenntnis Gottes einwandfrei zu beweisen.

Wer die Materie für eine wirkliche Ursache hält, ist wie Thomas unfähig zu glauben, ohne sich beständig auf den materiellen Augenschein zu beziehen. In "The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany" (S. 119) schreibt Mrs. Eddy: „Der zweifelnde Jünger konnte den Christus wohl materiell aber nicht geistig identifizieren". Die Fähigkeit, den Menschen geistig zu erkennen, bedingt die Erkenntnis, daß Gott der Geist ist. In demselben Abschnitt schreibt Mrs. Eddy auch: „Maria vor alters weinte, weil sie sich hinabbückte und nicht das Prinzip suchte, das den Christus offenbart. Die Maria von heute blickt hinauf nach dem Christus, weg von dem vermeintlich gekreuzigten nach dem aufgefahrenen Christus und hin zu der Wahrheit, die alle deine Gebrechen heilt' und Herrschaft über die ganze Erd gibt".

Ein modernes Wörterbuch erklärt Wesensübereinstimmung als „unbedingte Gleichheit zweier oder mehrerer Dinge in einer gewissen Hinsicht". Die Worte „unbedingte Gleichheit" lassen uns innehalten und darüber nachdenken, was es für jeden von uns bedeuten wird, wenn wir entschiedener darauf bestehen, daß diese „unbedingte Gleichheit" mit unserem Vater-Mutter-Gott unser geistiges Geburtsrecht ist. Die Fesseln der materiellen Annahme werden abfallen. Alles, was uns hindert, unser wahres Selbst als geistig zu sehen, wird allmählich verschwinden, und die mentalen Windeln, die den Fortschritt verhindert haben, werden abgelegt. Können wir uns die Freude vorstellen, die es bereitet, wenn wir eine solche geistige Freiheit sehen, falls wir einen Schritt vorwärts unternehmen oder beim Erscheinen eines Hindernisses wissen, wie wir es durch die Macht Gottes, des Guten, sofort abweisen können? Wir können es, wenn unsere wahre, gottgegebene Wesensübereinstimmung zum Vorschein kommt. Wenn die geistige Wesensübereinstimmung verstanden wird, werden Armut, Habgier, Geiz, Haß, Sinnenlust und Kriege aufhören, und die Brüderschaft der Menschen wird erblühen. Jesus sagte (Luk. 10, 22): „Niemand weiß, wer der Sohn sei, denn nur der Vater; noch wer der Vater sei, denn nur der Sohn und welchem es der Sohn will offenbaren".

Die Verfasserin erlebte diese wunderbare Erkenntnis ihrer wahren Wesensübereinstimmung, als sie sich mit der Christlichen Wissenschaft zu befassen begann. Von einem Leben vollständiger Hinfälligkeit befreit, wurde sie eine tätige Bürgerin und hatte oft Gelegenheit, anderen ihre Wesensübereinstimmung als Kinder Gottes zu zeigen. So nahe am Rande des Grabes war sie, als ihr die Christliche Wissenschaft angeboten wurde, daß sie diese Wahrheit in der Hoffnung annahm, etwas über Gott zu erfahren, aber nicht eine Heilung erwartete. Als sie in ihrem eigenen Denken die Allheit Gottes und ihr Einssein mit Ihm anerkannte, fand zu ihrer Freude und Verwunderung die Heilung statt. Sie ist immer sehr dankbar gewesen, daß die mentale Erkenntnis so klar in ihr Denken trat, ohne einen Lohn zu erwarten. Der Lohn, d. h. die Heilung folgte natürlich unvermeidlich als Zeichen ihrer wahren Wesensübereinstimmung.

Auskunft über christlich-wissenschaftliche Schriften in deutscher Sprache gibt auf Anfrage die christlich-wissenschaftliche Verlagsgesellschaft (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.).

Mountains of Mexico

THE views from this part of the road must be among the most magnificent mountain scenes in the world. It's quite different from the California Sierra, for instance, or the Rockies, because although you are pretty high up (from 4000 to 8500 feet up and down) you are also south of the Tropic of Cancer, and the mountains do not begin to grow bare at 6000 feet as ours do. They are green almost to their very tops, and when they do reach heights above Mexico's timber line they are a rich chocolate brown—lava rock instead of cold white granite. Down below, the Moctezuma River winds along for a good part of the way; whether it's because of the green mountains all around it I do not know, but, as we had noticed the day before, it is a fine, clear jade-green instead of the bluish slate color of American mountain rivers seen from high altitudes. Sometimes we stopped and took photographs of the splendid cloud effects and sometimes we just stopped and looked. It was worth time out, either way, even if we did want to push on to Mexico City that night. Anyway, we both had a hunch that everything was going to be all right from then on. We had had our trouble at the slide. There couldn't be any more now.

There wasn't. By noon the clouds were gone (though they came back again in the early afternoon) and the day was clear and bright; there was none of the cold wind that you come to expect at anything over a mile high in America. It was warm, but not too warm, so instead of dropping off into Jacala when we came to the junction where the road led off down the valley in which the town lies, we went on to a point just above it and stopped at a wide place in the highway while we dragged out our box of home supplies and opened it up. In the quiet, sparkling air we ate canned asparagus, prunes, and cold mulligatawny soup, whittled pieces off a Tillamook cheese (still moist enough, surprisingly), and felt very much at peace with the world. There was Jacala below us, with the tiny white spire of its church and the green fields around it looking like a Japanese toy, and there were the peaks of the great Sierra Madre above and behind us, and we had licked them. Their worst rock slide hadn't got us. We felt defiant and rather pleased with ourselves as we munched and watched an occasional Indian trot past. These are still more or less the same type of Indian we noticed down in Tamazunchale; quite pale and faintly Oriental in feature. The day before had been market-day and of course they may have been especially cleaned up for the week-end, but all of them wore white pajamas rolled to the knees and had a scrubbed look. . . . They were still extremely shy and made haste past the queer-looking foreigners who sat eating strange things out of cans on the running-board of their car. Always they were carrying burdens of one kind or another; they cover extraordinary distances up and down these endless hills. It was their fields we had seen, cut into slopes that were almost straight up and down.—From "Mexican Interlude," by JOSEPH HENRY JACKSON (New York: Macmillan).

Song For the Season

THIS is the time of year
When poets look up and see
Against a grey-blue sky,
Flocks of birds on the wing
Pointing the way southward;
When trees hold in their arms
Fruit that has grown red ripe,
And over there in the field
Goldenrod glows like gold
Where the sun shines on it.

This is the time of year
Summer bows its meek head
To the beauty of autumn.

LOUISE MORGAN CLARKE

Baseball Rookies Pass in Review—Over 60 Claims for New Motorboat Records

Melton-Fette-Turner Trio Sets Record for Rookies

By Edwin Rumill
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

While the Giants and Yankees are marking time before the start of the World Series, it is interesting to study this year's rookie situation, as presented by the pitchers.

The leading rookie boxmen of 1937 are Cliff Melton of the Giants, and Lou Fette and Jim Turner of the Boston Bees. Melton, a lanky left-hander, recently beat the Phillies for his twentieth victory and probably deserves the distinction of being the outstanding freshman of the year, despite the fact that both Fette and Turner have reached the 19-victory level with the weakest hitting club in the major leagues.

Record Trio

Never before in the history of professional baseball has a trio of pitchers equal to the Melton-Fette-Turner combination arrived in fast company the same season. There have been star rookies in the past, of course, but in no other single season down through the history have three of such established ability put in an appearance, together.

The last first-year pitcher to turn in 20 triumphs was Grover Alexander, with the Phillies in 1911. A few hurlers have finished up a season in the majors and then gone out to win 20 in their first full campaign, but Alexander had not pitched an inning the previous year.

Melton, Fette and Turner are in the same class. Cliff took two spring training trips with the Yankees, but they turned him loose. At that time he was a gangling kid with plenty of speed but no control. Since then he has acquired the latter. Fette belonged to the Chicago White Sox a while back, but they canceled their option before the arrival of spring. Turner was given a tryout by the Red Sox more than 10 years ago. However, according to the record books, Jim did not appear in a championship game.

Should all three of the above-mentioned rookies crash the 20-game class this year, a record of long standing would be written in the books. At least, it is difficult to vision the feat being repeated in the near future. In these days of the rabbit ball and extra-base hits by the gross, 20-game winners are scarce, even among the veterans. Turner is scheduled to try for his twentieth today, against the Phillies. Fette will get his chance tomorrow facing the same club.

May Start Series

So rapidly has Melton developed this year with the Giants, there is a strong belief that Manager Bill Terry will give him the opening-game assignment next Wednesday against the Yankees. If Cliff starts, he will be the first left-handed rookie in history to open a World Series. Paul Derringer, a right-hander, inaugurated the 1931 classic for the Cardinals against the Athletics, but lost to Bob Grove, an experienced southpaw.

Perhaps the work of Fette and Turner should be rated over that of Melton, because they are working for a second-division club that hasn't a single regular batting over .290. Lou and Jim both have dropped close decisions, the former in particular. Had they been favored with more punch, such as Melton gets with the Giants, no doubt they would have passed the 20 level before this late date. However, there is no discounting the fact that Cliff has been a leading factor in New York's rise to the top of the National League and that he is one of their chief weapons for the series with the Yankees.

The Bees, incidentally, were permanently eliminated from the possibility of a first division berth yesterday when the Cardinals beat the Cubs and clinched fourth place. Thus, the upper half of the National League is settled, with the Pirates third and the Cubs second.

The Red Sox today were entertaining first-division possibilities in the American League as a result of yesterday's 4-to-2 victory over the Yankees at Yankee Stadium. The triumph left them only one game, and six percentage points, behind the fourth-place Cleveland Indians, who were idle.

The Sports Horizon

By George E. Timpson
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Most Successful Motorboat Season

NEW YORK, Oct. 1—With the conclusion of the motorboat racing season with the President's Regatta on the Potomac River last week, the most successful year in the history of the sport came to its conclusion, with more new records established for the "Skimmers of the Sea" that have ever been established in any previous season, showing a general development of the boats which promises to be even greater next year, as orders already placed indicate more interest than ever.

More than 60 claims for new records have been filed with the American Power Boat Association, with Charles F. Chapman, secretary of the racing board, in charge. This includes a number that were established at Detroit and Washington.

Among the big racing boats, Notre Dame, owned by Herbert Mendelson of Detroit and driven by Clell Perry, the designer, of Algonac, Mich., stood out above all others, with a double victory to her credit. Notre Dame started with a victory in the Gold Cup race at Detroit, and then scored a second victory by winning the President's Cup last week on the Potomac.

This was in spite of the entrance for the first time into American competition of the famous boat Alagi, from Italy, owned and driven by Count Theo Rossi, one of the outstanding automobile and motorboat drivers of Europe, who was vanquished in both races.

An interesting feature in the President's race was the entrance of June, chosen by Jack Rutherford as his boat to defend his title won the previous year with Ma Ja. This boat is a new style of destroyer, originally intended for the Chinese Government, but held up by neutrality law and bought by Rutherford. She won the first heat with ease, but was wrecked by a spill in the second heat, and did not finish.

In the 225-cubic-inch group, the outstanding boat for the season was Tops II, also a double winner, for Jack Cooper, a business executive of Kansas City, Mo., which captured the National Sweepstakes Trophy at Red Bank, and then the American speedboat championship at Washington.

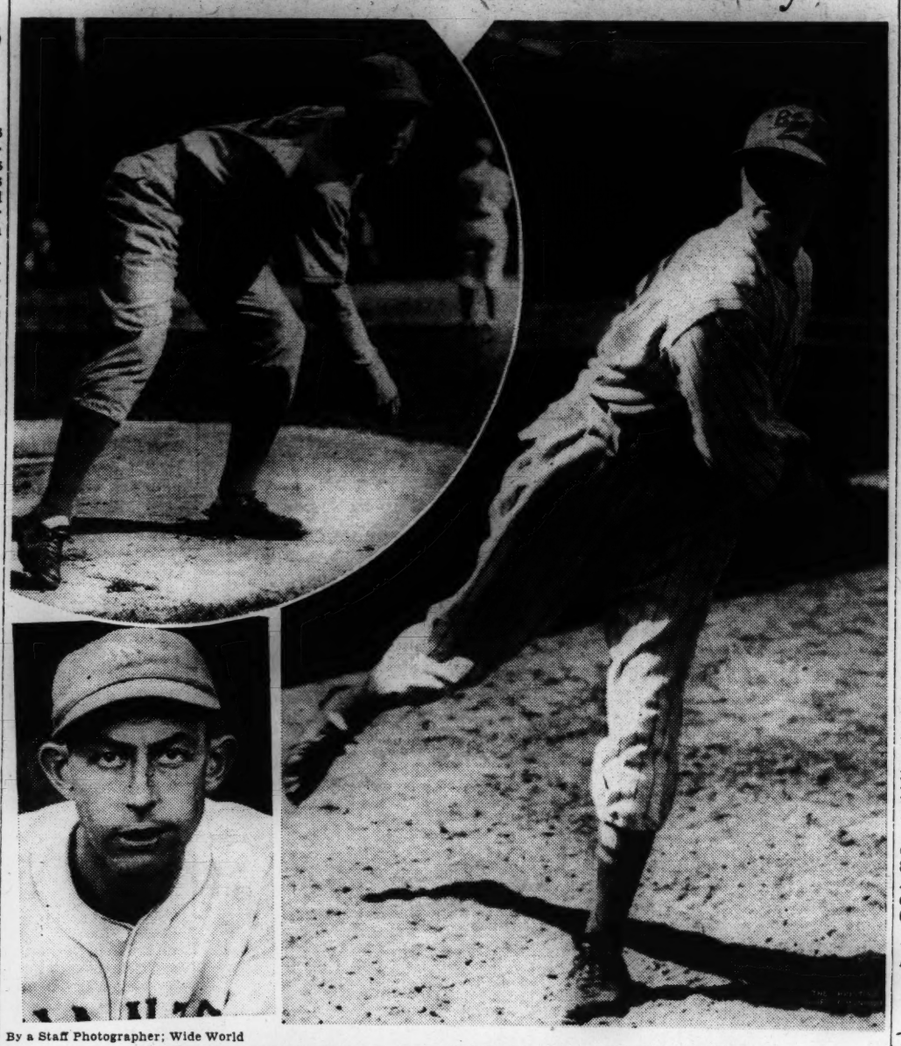
The season's record-breaking was not confined to the big hydroplanes. Inboard runabouts and outboard motorboats contributed to the speed column. Twelve new marks were created in the three-day National Sweepstakes Regatta, and, in addition to the Gold Cup and President's Cup, the National Outboard Championships at Richmond, Va., and Intercollegiate outboard championships at Saratoga Springs, N. Y., were productive of new records during the summer.

Perry, in piloting Notre Dame to the class championships at Detroit, set up a new Gold Cup 90-mile record of 63.675 miles an hour as well as a 30-mile heat mark of 68.645 m. p. h. Count Rossi, one of the three European drivers who brought international 12-liter racers over for the Cup campaign, established a new class lap speed of 71.466 miles an hour.

Records continued to fall in the President's Cup with Count Rossi's heat mark of 66.128 m. p. h. and a lap average of 68.702 on the Potomac. Notre Dame's winning average of 62.209 m. p. h. for the full three 15-mile heats also was a new high for this event.

New Gold Cup as well as international 12-liter one-mile marks were established on the Potomac. Count Rossi drove his Alagi to a new 12-liter record of 91.408 m. p. h.; Jack Rutherford of Port Washington, N. Y., piloted June, later wrecked in a second heat spill during the President's Cup, at 84.606 miles an hour for a new Gold Cup unsupercharged speed, and Perry wheeled Notre Dame over the mile course for a Gold Cup supercharged mark of 82.298 m. p. h.

Three Rookie Pitchers Make History



By a Staff Photographer; Wide World

Cliff Melton, Giants (Left), and Lou Fette, Bees. Inset—Jim Turner, Bees

Never Before Since the Beginning of Baseball Have Three Boxmen of Such Established Ability Appeared in the Major Leagues in the Same Year. Melton, the Only Left-Hander of the Trio, Who Will Probably Pitch the Opening Game of the World Series Against the Yankees Next Wednesday, Recently Won His Twentieth Game. Turner and Fette Have 19 Each and May Swell Their Totals to 20 as the Regular Season Closes This Week End

Baseball's Big Six

By the Associated Press

Johnny Mize of the Cardinals, making a desperate, but apparently futile attempt to overhaul his teammate, Ducky Medwick, in the National League batting race, added three points to his season mark yesterday and boosted it to .367 by hitting three-for-four, Medwick, clouting two-for-four, picked up a point to .379. There were no changes in the American League trio of baseball's big six.

Standings of the leaders (first three in each league):

Player, Club	G	AB	R	H	P.C.
Medwick, Cardinals	154	623	111	236	.379
Gehringer, Tigers	142	556	133	208	.374
Mize, Cardinals	143	551	102	202	.367
P. Waner, Pirates	151	614	93	219	.357
Gehrig, Yankees	155	562	137	198	.352
Bonura, White Sox	114	439	79	153	.349

Old Westbury Wins

WESTBURY, N. Y., Oct. 2 (AP)—Old Westbury, winner of the open polo title, defeated a white combination 15 to 3 at the Meadow Brook Club's Belmont field yesterday, in preparation for the Waterbury Cup final against Greentree Sunday. Cecil Smith and Stewart Iglehart were the champions' mainstays, the former scoring six times and the latter seven. Mike Phipps scored twice, Enbridge and Robert Gerry, Gerald Balding and R. E. Strawbridge Jr. played for the white team.

American League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
New York	100	52	.658
Detroit	88	64	.579
Chicago	83	68	.550
Cleveland	82	70	.539
Boston	80	70	.533
Washington	72	78	.480
Philadelphia	52	96	.351
St. Louis	46	105	.305

Results Oct. 1

Boston 4, New York 2.
Detroit 14, St. Louis 4.
Only games scheduled.

Pacific Coast Conference Faces Hard-Fought Season

From Pacific Coast Sidelines

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 2—Two upsets marked the opening of what appears to be one of the hardest-fought Pacific Coast Football Conference championships in some years.

With Oregon State's hopefuls being shaded 7 to 6 by non-conference University of Idaho's "Vandals," and Stanford's "mystery" team outsmarted 13 to 7 by the outsiders from Santa Clara College, observers focus their attention on California, University of Washington, and the University of Southern California as leaders in the championship race.

It might be well to mention right here the unknown quantity of the University of California at Los Angeles "Bruins" on the hopeful side, after their decisive 26-to-13 victory over University of Oregon in the season's first night game at Los Angeles. The Bruins looked good spark-plugged by Kenneth Washington, 200-pound Negro left half.

Perhaps, however, more eyes were turned toward Berkeley for the opener there between the University of California's much-publicized "team to watch" and the St. Mary's "Gaels," always a difficult squad to meet. California's success to the tune of 30 to 7 was even more complete than the score sounds, if that is possible.

Another "Wonder Team"

Immediately in the press box could be heard chatter about another "wonder team" for Coach "Stub" Allison, who, in his own quiet way, has been censuring the scribes for predicting a good season for the Golden Bears.

Before praising the Bears, this writer would like to make one observation, which, until this writing at least, others have not stopped celebrating long enough to point out. As California's varsity, with all-America center Herwig, and the 209-pound quarterback blocker and defensive stalwart Meek, who belies his name, not to mention the weaving halfback Vic Bottari, plunging full Dave Anderson, and kicking Sam Chapman, is strong and experienced, so are the reserves somewhat raw and lacking in unified driving power.

This was not as noticeable as it might have been had the Bears not rung the bell so well the first and second quarters. Before the second quarter ended with the score 17 to 0 in his favor, Coach Allison removed his major stars and began to infiltrate his reserves, who in the third and fourth quarters eked out a 13 to 7 score in that half of the game over a somewhat demoralized Gael squad. With one or two exceptions the reserves—who garnered much needed experience in this game—showed themselves to be several notches below the varsity men they replaced.

Are They Good Enough?

Not that they aren't good, mind you, but the question remains: Are they as good as they will undoubtedly have to be when they come up against the University of Washington "Huskies," last year's champs, who passed to a 14-to-0 victory over a weaker University of Iowa squad, or what seems more important when they meet a smooth, heads-up, and deceptive University of Southern California line-up which should be much smarter by Oct. 23 when they clash at Berkeley?

The U. S. C. Trojans—admittedly without much competition Saturday—scored almost at will against the Alonzo Stagg-coached College of Pacific to win 40 to 0. Those who saw the game reported what appeared to be a championship team in the making. This next game with the 1936 Champion Washington squad will largely tell the tale of Trojan success this season.

Unless there is a tie, and it seems unlikely, one of these two top-notch squads will be eliminated from the race very early in the season; to wit Saturday. Washington won last year at Seattle, 12 to 0. This year the weather is in the Trojans' favor with the game at Los Angeles.

With one of these squads out of the running Allison's California boys will still have plenty of time to get in championship trim as they don't meet the Huskies until Nov. 14. And, more in their favor, both the U. S. C. and Washington games are played on the home field at Berkeley.

Passing Is Weak

To analyze the California offense and defense a bit closer; the Bears didn't have to open up at all to win their first game. Bottari, on off-tackle slants, was effective. A spinner, and cross-buck with Dave Anderson plunging through center was also good. Passing was weak with five attempted, one completed, and three intercepted.

The defense was better—on the part of the first varsity—with Dolman and Schwartz at ends working well to turn the plays inside for the secondary to stop. One reserve back showed up well—Sophomore Ted Hubert—whose kicks were as good as Sam Chapman's.

Looking northward to Washington State, whose strength is not considered equal to its last season's quality, the 0-to-0 tie with Gonzaga at Spokane proved little, except that the Cougars broke Gonzaga's winning streak, but couldn't score to win. Next week they play Idaho, who upset Oregon State at Idaho's homecoming and dedication of its new Neale Stadium.

Oregon State travels to Berkeley to meet California. The Beavers lost 7 to 0 last season. Although they have been said to have a better team this year than last it also remains that California is better, too.

A Word About Stanford

Tiny Thornhill's Indians certainly had the old Indian sign hung on their teepee Saturday by the Santa Clara Broncos. Some blame it on the weather. It was terribly hot, and everyone in the stands caught a good coat of sunburn. The Stanford boys' faces were red, too, in the shower room. They just couldn't seem to get going, although the potential strength was there. The line was particularly weak, allowing two punts to be blocked, one of which was fallen on for a touchdown. The line is heavy, fast, and has had considerable experience, yet it failed to click.

The backs worked fairly well, but couldn't shake themselves loose. Paulman, the boy upon whom all hopes were placed, was injured slightly in the first of the game and was removed. Star safetyman Coffis couldn't get away. The Broncos played smarter ball, and scored twice to Stanford's once in the last quarter. The 13-to-7 score did not indicate the Broncos' superiority.

Despite their poor showing the Stanfords have some excellent individual players. They have definite possibilities. It needs some coordination in fundamentals to make the team function as a whole. That is Mr. Thornhill's job. The Bronco game doesn't count in the Coast standing, so Saturday's game at Portland with Oregon is the first one that counts. Oregon's defeat at the hands of U. C. L. A., in the opinion of observers, puts it in the same category with Stanford, and the game is expected to be close with the edge to Oregon.

U. C. L. A. Rests

U. C. L. A. is the only squad resting this week end with Stanford as its goal Oct. 9. The remainder of the coast league are in the thick of it. If any game is more important it is the Washington-U. S. C. with the "Huskies" favored only because of their 1936 championship standing.

All-in-all it is still too early to draw any outstanding conclusions, except that more people are attending the games this season than in some years—and large crowds always seem to stimulate the boys (and the coaches) to put out a little better brand of football than empty bleachers encourage.

Royal Arch Gunnison

Kay Stammers Bows to French Star at 6-4, 6-4

BERKELEY, Oct. 2 (AP)—Kay Stammers, England's Wightman Cup team member, fell victim of the biggest upset of Pacific Coast tennis tournament yesterday while Don Budge and Gottfried Frhr. von Cramm advanced toward what looked as their fifth net meeting of 1937.

Miss Stammers, seeded third among foreign players, was defeated by Sylvia Henrotin of France, seeded sixth, 6—4, 6—4. Noticeably off her usual steady game, Miss Stammers tired quickly in the quarterfinal match.

Budge, world's amateur champion, and von Cramm, Germany's best, each experienced his sternest test of the tournament yesterday.

The champion was forced to 18 games in the final set to win over Jiro Yamgishi, Japanese star, 2—6, 6—4, 10—8, in quarterfinals.

Von Cramm had to turn on the pressure in the final set to win, 6—4, 4—6, 6—1, from Gene Smith, former University of California net captain.

Bobby Riggs, Los Angeles, No. 2 American amateur, eliminated Charles Hare, British Davis Cup team member, 6—3, 9—7.

Riggs will face von Cramm in the semifinals, and Budge will oppose young Frank Kovacs of Oakland, who defeated Joe Hunt, Los Angeles, 6—4, 6—4.

A fourth-round endurance test resulted in victory for Margot Lumb, England, over her fellow countrywoman Evelyn Dearman, 3—6, 10—8, 6—4.

Anita Lizana of Chile, New American women's champion, won, 6—1, 8—6, over Dorothy Workman, Los Angeles. Mary Hardwick, England, defeated Marieluis Horn, Germany, 6—4, 6—3.

Batting Leaders Assured of 1937 Championships

NEW YORK, Oct. 2 (AP)—Although both lost ground to second place rivals during the past week, Ducky Medwick of the Cardinals and Charley Gehringer of the Tigers still sported enough advantage today to just about assure their National and American League batting championships, respectively.

Medwick, although picking up three points and raising his average to .379, nevertheless saw his lead cut to 12 points by the late surge of his teammate and second-place rival, Johnny Mize. The St. Louis first sacker traveled at better than a .500 clip during the week, with 13 hits in 25 chances, to boost his mark eight points to .367.

Gehringer, getting only nine hits in 29 chances, fell four points to .374, but still held a 22-point bulge over Lou Gehrig of the Yankees, who slipped from .353 to .352. Standings of the first 10 in each league:

National League

Player Club	G	AB	R	H	Pct
Medwick, St. Louis	154	623	111	236	.379
Mize St. Louis	143	551	102	202	.367
P. Waner, Pittsb'gh	151	614	93	219	.357
Hartnett, Chicago	110	357	47	126	.353
Camille, Ph'delphia	131	475	101	163	.343
Whitney, Ph'elphia	138	488	56	167	.342
Manush, Brooklyn	130	462	57	155	.366
Lombardi, C'innati	119	363	41	122	.336
Herman, Chicago	136	554	105	183	.330
L.Waner, Pittsb'gh	127	528	81	174	.330

American League

Gehringer, Detroit	142	556	133	208	.374
Gehrig, New York	155	562	137	198	.352
Bonura, Chicago	114	439	79	153	.349
Di Maggio, N. York	149	613	148	211	.344
Travis, Washington	131	513	68	175	.341
Bell, St. Louis	153	631	81	214	.339
Greenberg, Detroit	152	588	137	199	.339
Stone, Washington	136	531	81	179	.337
Walker, Detroit	149	628	106	210	.334
Radcliff, Chicago	142	574	104	189	.329

Yesterday's Stars

By the Associated Press

Hank Greenberg, Tigers—Hit two homers, double and drove in six runs in 14-4 win over Browns.

Si Johnson, Cardinals—Beat Cubs 4-1 with six hits.

Buck Newsom, Red Sox—Stopped Yankees with five hits for 4-2 win.

Jim Tobin, Pirates—Pitched six-hitter for 6-3 win over Reds.

Goody Rosen, Dodgers—Drove in two runs against Giants, one with triple in winning rally for 7-4 victory.

Sports Mirror

By the Associated Press

Five Years Ago

Yankees made third straight world series sweep, winning fourth game in a row from Cubs, 13-6. Lazzeri hit two homers.

By-Plays

By George M. R. Holmes
Sports Editor

A Great Yacht and Splendid Seamanship

Had the Endeavour I and her crew been returning with the America's Cup in their possession instead of arriving only after taking part in the preliminary tests designed to get the Endeavour II in shape for the Cup races of 1937 and a few Class J races which were held before and after the big event, they could not have received a more tumultuous welcome than the one which was extended to them on their reaching Gosport, Eng., the place where the Endeavour was launched back in 1934 and the home of a number of the men who made up the crew. And well did they deserve every bit of the honors conferred upon them by the people of that famous yachting port, the British men of war that happened to be there as well as every big and little steamer and all classes of yachts. Starting out on her homeward journey under tow of the powerboat Viva II, she had broken adrift in a terrific gale about 100 miles off Nantucket, Mass., and for 17 days her fate was unknown. No wonder her welcome was such as it was.

Wide World
Capt. Edward Heard

Both Proved Their Worth

Many persons have claimed that all that the recent Class J yachts were good for was racing for the America's Cup. That they were not sturdy enough to be used under heavy-weather conditions was also claimed by many. Then again the yachting critics were pointing to the fact that the American sailors had shown superiority over the British in the way they had handled Rainbow and Ranger in the important races of 1934 and 1937. But today finds all who are interested or versed in sailing the seas free in extending the greatest of praise to the sturdiness of Endeavour I and the quality of seamanship which was displayed by Capt. Ned Heard and his gallant crew of 19 men. Buffeted about on the Atlantic Ocean when conditions were severe enough to test the biggest and strongest of ocean steamships, the famous yacht from the drafting board of Charles E. Nicholson proved herself capable of being sailed under any condition of wind or water and the way the crew handled her shows that, while they may not be able to defeat their American cousins for the Blue Ribbon Trophy of the seas, they are the equal of any sailor who ever trod the deck of a sailing yacht when it comes to overcoming such conditions as faced them on their homeward journey.

* * *

Holder of Many Championships

The late Ray C. Ewry compiled a record for winning national and international championship titles that must rank very near if not actually at the top of the list. He started his athletic career as a freshman at Purdue University back in 1891 and from that year until he retired from active competition in 1910 the number of first places in the standing high, standing broad, three standing broad and standing hop, step and jump for which he entered and which he failed to win could undoubtedly be counted on the fingers of one hand. He won the standing broad jump championship of the United States in 1898, 1906, 1907, 1909 and 1910; the standing high jump championship in 1898, 1906 and 1907 and he would no doubt have won the titles many more times, but for the fact that the events were not held every year. But it is in his record as an Olympic winner that he stands out most prominently. He is, so far as I can recall, the only athlete who has won the same event four times in succession. This he did twice when he took the running high and running broad jumps in 1900, 1904, 1906 and 1908. He is also the only athlete who ever won three events two times in succession. They were the running high, running broad and running hop, step and jump in 1900 and 1904 and the fact he didn't win more of the last-named event was due to its being given up after 1904. He was indeed a champion of champions at his specialties.

College Football Results

By the Associated Press

East

Bucknell 13, Lebanon Valley 0.
Duquesne 39, West Virginia Wesleyan 0.
Glenville (W. Va.) T. 27, Fairmont T. 0.
George Washington 34, Wake Forest 6.
Marshall 21, Western Maryland 0.
St. Vincent 13, St. Bonaventure 0.
Morris Harvey 6, Salem 0.
Mississippi 0, Temple 0 (tie).
LaSalle 6, West Chester (Penna.) T. 0.
Syracuse 26, Clarkson 6.

South

Miami 40, South Georgia T. 0.
Maryville 25, Tusculum 0.
Carson-Newman 14, Cumberland 0.
Mississippi State 7, 33, Spring Hill 0.
Erskine 20, Presbyterian 0.
Furman 58, Wofford 0.
Northeast Center, La. State U. 59, U. of Tenn. Junior Coll. 0.
Chattanooga 13, Mississippi College 0.

Midwest

Kansas 25, Washburn 2.
Detroit 20, Western (Mich.) Teachers 7.
St. Louis Univ. 32, Missouri Mines 6.
Grinnell 20, Iowa State Teachers 20, (tie).
Ohio Northern 0, Denison 0, (tie).
Dayton 19, Ohio Wesleyan 7.
Findlay 15, Bluffton 6.
Augustana (Ill.) 7, James Milliken 0.
Hope 12, Grand Rapids Junior 0.
Lacrosse (Wis.) Teachers 7, Dubuque 6.
Lake Forest 27, Beloit 0.
Albion 33, Assumption 0.
York 20, Dana 7.
Doane 12, Peru (Neb.) Teachers 0.
Cape Girardeau (Mo.) T. 14, So. (Ill.) T. 0.
Bemidji (Minn.) T. 12, Winona T. 0.
Gustav's Adolph's 12, St. Mary's (Minn.) 6.
Missouri "B" 32, Kirksville (Mo.) T. 0.
Warrensburg (Mo.) T. 14, Kansas Wes. 0.
Midland 6, Maryland (Mo.) Teachers 0.
Springfield (Mo.) T. 7, Central (Mo.) T. (tie).
Culver-Stockton 9, Chillicothe 7.
Kemper 7, Missouri Valley 7 (tie).
Hastings 33, McPherson 9.
Rockhurst 13, Baker 0.
Wichita 55, Alva (Okla.) Teachers 0.
Nebraska Central 6, Concordia (Neb.) 0.
John Carroll 20, Wooster 13.
North Dakota 13, South Dakota 7.
North Dakota State 33, Morningside 6.
Augustana (S. D.) 27, Neb. Wesleyan 19.
Wahpeton Sci. 12, No. Dak. State Frosh 0
Columbia (Iowa) Coll. 20, Haskell Ins. 7.
Buena Vista 6, Wayne (Neb.) Teachers 0
Fort Hays (Kan.) St. 7, Chadron Tch. 0.
Kearney (Neb.) 66, Regis (Colo.) Coll. 0.

Southwest

Baylor 33, Oklahoma City 0.
Okla. Bapt. 16, Southw'n (Okla.) Tch. 13.
Arkansas Tech 26, Pittsb'g (Kan.) Tch. 0.
Delta (Miss.) Teachers 28, Arkansas St. 0.
Henderson State 18, Texarkana Coll. 0.
Hendrix 28, Monticello A. and M. 0.
N. Mex. Normal 7, Ft. Lewis (Colo.) St. 0.
Oklahoma A. and M. 16, Creighton 13.
Hardin-Simmons 51, Ouachita 0.
Sam Houston Teach's 7, Schreiner Inst. 0.
S'thwest (Tex.) Teach. 14, St. Edw'd's 13.
St. Mary's (Texas) 38, Abilene Christ. 0.
Southwestern U. 7, North Texas T. 6.
Austin 20, McMurry 12

Rocky Mountain

Denver 12, New Mexico 0.

Far West

Cheyney (Wash.) N. 38, Lewiston N. 0.
San Jose State 12, College of Pacific 7.

Major Leaders

By the Associated Press

American League

Batting—Gehringer, Tigers, .374; Gehrig, Yankees, .352.

Runs—Di Maggio, Yankees, 148; Rolfe, Yankees, 141.

Runs Batted In—Greenberg, Tigers, 179; Di Maggio, Yankees, 158.

Hits—Bell, Browns, 214; Di Maggio, Yankees, 211.

Doubles—Bell, Browns, and Greenberg, Tigers, 50.

Triples—Kreevich, White Sox; Di Maggio, Yankees, and Stone, Senators, 15.

Home Runs—Di Maggio, Yankees, 45; Greenberg, Tigers, 40.

Stolen Bases—Chapman, Red Sox, 33; Werber, Athletics, 30.

Pitching—Allen, Indians, 15-0; Murphy, Yankees, 13-4.

National League

Batting—Medwick, Cardinals, .379; Mize, Cardinals, .367.

Runs—Medwick, Cardinals, 111; Herman, Cubs, 105.

Runs Batted In—Medwick, Cardinals, 154; Demaree, Cubs, 112.

Hits—Medwick, Cardinals, 236; P. Waner, Pirates, 219.

Doubles—Medwick, Cardinals, 58; Mize, Cardinals, 39.

Triples—Vaughan, Pirates, 17; Handley, Pirates, and Goodman Reds, 12.

Home Runs—Medwick, Cardinals, and Ott, Giants, 31.

Stolen Bases—Galan, Cubs, 23; Hack, Cubs, 15.

Pitching—Hubbell, Giants, 22-8; Root, Cubs, 13-5.

Mrs. John Broaca Given Series Share By Yankee Players

NEW YORK, Oct. 2 (AP)—Mrs. John Broaca, wife of the pitcher who deserted the club in the middle of July, yesterday was voted $1000 as the New York Yankees agreed to split their end of the World Series money into 26 full and five fractional shares.

Awarding of the money to Mrs. Broaca marked the first time in the history of the World Series that members of a contesting team had voted the wife of a player a share of the prize money.

Members of the Yankees have not heard from Broaca since he left the club. Soon after he quit one of his brothers wrote to the club asking that the pitcher's personal property be sent to his parents in Lawrence, Mass.

Full shares were voted for Manager Joe McCarthy, Coaches Arthur Fletcher, Earle Combs and Johnny Schulte, Trainer Earl Painter, and 22 players.

Kemp Wicker, recalled from Newark after Broaca quit, and Mark Roth, road secretary, were given three-quarters of a share each. Half-shares were voted for Paul Andrews, obtained from the Indians during the season, and Spud Chandler, pitcher who was sent back to Newark when Wicker joined the team. Rex Weyant, Roth's assistant, was given a half-share.

Paul Schriber, batting practice pitcher, and Fred Logan, club house attendant, were given $1250 each; Walter Owens, groundkeeper, $1000 and Tim Sullivan, mascot, and Mike Sheehy, club house boy, $750 apiece.

Home Run Leaders

By the Associated Press

Yesterday's Homers

Greenberg, Tigers	2
York, Tigers	1
Owen, Tigers	1
O'Dea, Cubs	1

The Leaders

Di Maggio, Yankees	45
Greenberg, Tigers	40
Foxx, Red Sox	36
Gehrig, Yankees	36
York, Tigers	34
Ott, Giants	31
Medwick, Cardinals	31

League Totals

American	789
National	618
Total	1407

National League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
New York	93	57	.620
Chicago	91	61	.599
Pittsburgh	83	68	.550
St. Louis	81	71	.533
Boston	77	73	.513
Brooklyn	62	89	.411
Philadelphia	61	90	.404
Cincinnati	56	95	.371

Results Oct. 1

Brooklyn 7, New York 4.
St. Louis 4, Chicago 1.
Pittsburgh 4, Cincinnati 3
Only games scheduled.

Where to Dine

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Business and Industry

World Trade Value Up 31 P. C. in Quarter, League Data Show

Commerce and Finance

Retail Trade Has 7 to 20 P. C. Gain Over 1936 Period

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK — While summer weather retarded the demand for fall merchandise in some districts the past week, there was a seasonal pickup in most cities of the East and retail sales for the country as a whole showed gains of from 7 to 20 per cent over the like period of last year, according to Dun & Bradstreet, Inc.

Wholesale markets expanded substantially, with gains reported at from 10 to 20 per cent above the corresponding week of 1936. Telegraphic requests for immediate shipment reduced stocks of some of the medium-priced women's apparel and accessories to such an extent that deliveries could not be promised for two weeks or more.

Middle West Gains High

"Increases in retail trade varied somewhat in the Middle West, which held down the average over a year ago to 20 per cent, with the range running from 15 to 45 per cent," according to the review.

"As the thermometer was around the century mark on some days and then dropped to freezing, retail volume for the Northwest was only 8 to 15 per cent more than in 1936. In the South the advantage edged up to 12 to 20 per cent, despite the unsettlement of trade by declining cotton prices.

"With the demand more active in all lines, the spread for the Southwest was maintained at 15 to 25 per cent. Although gaining in the week, sales on the Pacific Coast were but 8 to 15 per cent ahead of 1936.

"Gains in the East narrowed to 15 to 18 per cent while the advance in New England was held to 6 to 12 per cent.

Millinery Sales at Peak

"Millinery shipments from the wholesale markets were the highest of the season and there was an abrupt widening in the call for shoes, hosiery and novelty jewelry. Women's coats moved into more active demand, particularly the fur-trimmed dressy models and the swagger sport styles. Orders for children's coats and all types of students' apparel increased.

"Urban buying registered the widest advance in the markets for the week, although orders from country districts for hardware, lumber, textiles and groceries ranged from 10 to 20 per cent larger than last year's mounting volume. Dry goods orders were outstanding at some centers, with commitments placed ahead for staples, as prices settled," concludes the survey.

Sears Roebuck Gets Government Tire Business

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON — Sears Roebuck & Co. has a $1,000,000 contract for tires from the Government, largely as a result of practically identical bids from more than a dozen United States tire makers. And, as a result of these bids and some others submitted within the last three months, the Government has referred to the Department of Justice and the Federal Trade Commission the names of 14 rubber companies for possible action.

The Government's tire and tube bill for the last fiscal year amounted to about $2,800,000. It is estimated that for the next six month the cost of the government vehicular rubber will be less than half that amount.

It was regarded as significant that the concern from which the Government is getting its "cut rate" on tires was involved in the case which the Federal Trade Commission prosecuted against the Goodyear Tire & Rubber Company, alleging that the latter corporation was driving small dealers out of business by supplying Sears Roebuck with tires at a discount or "price discrimination" amounting to as much as 53 per cent.

Cambria Ry. Seeks Note Issue

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Cambria & Indiana Railway Company applied to the Interstate Commerce Commission for authority to issue $1,300,000 of 2¾ per cent equipment trust certificates in connection with the purchase of new rolling stock costing $1,792,000. The carrier plans to build 800 new all-steel twin-hopper coal cars.

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BANK BY MAIL

BOSTON, MASS.

Boston Penny Savings Bank	Oct. 10
Home Savings Bank	Oct. 11
Union Savings Bank	Oct. 11
Warren Institution for Savings	Oct. 11
East Boston Savings Bank	Oct. 15
Eliot Savings Bank	Oct. 15
Institution for Savings in Roxbury	Oct. 15
Wildey Savings Bank	Oct. 15
Charlestown Five Cents Sav. Bank	Oct. 20
Blackstone Savings Bank	Oct. 21
Brighton Five Cents Savings Bank	Nov. 1
Franklin Savings Bank	Nov. 1
Massachusetts Savings Bank	Nov. 1
Other Massachusetts Savings Banks	
Brookline Savings Bank	Oct. 11
Cambridgeport Savings Bank	Oct. 11
North Ave. Sav. Bank, Cambridge	Oct. 11
East Cambridge Savings Bank	Oct. 15
County Savings Bank, Chelsea	Oct. 20
Grove Hall Savings Bank	Oct. 20
Medford Savings Bank	Nov. 1
Somerville Savings Bank	Nov. 1
Woburn Five Cents Savings Bank	Nov. 6

International Trade Now Near Volume Level Prevailing in '29

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

GENEVA—The remarkable recovery which has taken place in international trade during the last few months is stressed in a special report on the world economic situation presented to the Assembly by the League of Nations Secretary General, M. Avenol.

During 1936, the report declares "the quantum of international trade rose by 5 per cent and its value by nearly 8 per cent. This rate of increase, however, was greatly exceeded in the first half of 1937. The value of world trade in the second quarter of this year was over 31 per cent greater than in the second quarter of 1936, prices having risen sharply, and the quantum having increased by 15 per cent to 96.1 per cent as compared with 1929=100. The greater part of this increase is due to higher export values from certain agricultural exporting countries."

In the last quarter of 1936, the report says, industrial activity for the world as a whole was 20.5 per cent above the level of 1929, while the quantum of international trade was still 8 per cent and the sterling value of that trade, 31 per cent below 1929. Since then, however, international trade has tended to catch up.

Prices on the other hand are still very much lower than in 1929 though there has been some improvement as between June, 1936 and 1937. On the whole, M. Avenol finds that the price discrepancies as between the various countries to which he called attention last year have diminished. "Devaluations, combined with a rising price level, have gone far to smooth out the price discrepancies."

Hindrances Numerous

The report stresses, that the hindrances in the way of international trade remain very great although "soms progress" has been made in removing obstructions. Most of the progress has been in the direction of loosening of exchange control, improvement of clearing systems and a general liberalizing of trade restrictions by administrative action. There have also been a few reductions of tariffs and abolition of certain quotas following the tripartite monetary agreement between Great Britain, France, and the United States.

"Nevertheless," comments M. Avenol, "much remains to be done before international economic cooperation can be restored to the degree of efficiency it possessed before the depression." It is hoped here that the Second Committee of the Assembly will be able to point the way to definite action in this connection.

Dealing with the heavy reductions that have taken place in accumulated stocks of raw materials since the beginning of 1936, the report says "the agricultural-exporting countries benefited very materially in 1936 and still more in the first half of 1937 from the rising prices of raw materials and of some foodstuffs. The terms of trade ran in their favour. Their export prices rose, while their import prices lagged behind; their active export balances increased and they were able in many cases to build up their foreign assets while strengthening their currencies, resuming debt payments on a more adequate scale (even in some cases repaying external debt) and increasing their imports."

"Not only were price movements in their favour," the report adds, "but there was also an increase in the quantum of their exports as stocks declined and manufacturing demands increased. As their economic situation improved, they were able to increase their imports of manufactured goods, so that, for the first time since the depression, there was general and substantial relief to the export industries of the manufacturing countries."

"Pessimistic Prosperity"

Speaking of the stock market slump which has developed during the past few months, M. Avenol writes "In the spring of 1937, despite the continuance of favourable economic statistics, there developed a definite check to the upward movement of commodity prices and security values, as a result of which a situation arose which has been described as one of "pessimistic prosperity." In part the fall of prices was due to the collapse of speculative positions, and from this point of view the development was not unhealthy. In part, however, it resulted from apprehensions concerning the ability of industry to absorb rising costs of production or pass them on to consumers. Raw-material prices had risen steeply, labour costs of production were increasing, new taxes were being imposed, while freight rates and interest rates were rising also.

At the critical moment, rumors that there might be a fall in the price of gold helped to increase the demoralization of the security markets. There has not been any reduction in the price of gold, and those responsible for monetary policy in the principal financial countries have steadily denied any intention of making such a reduction.

Maldistribution of Gold

"The immediate problem indeed would not seem to be an excess of total supplies, but a maldistribution of gold reserves, and this in turn is due to fundamental economic disequilibria that can only be remedied by a greater degree of freedom in international trade and by allowing changes in trade to be reflected in appropriate price movements.

"It might have been expected that the improved trading position of the raw-material-producing countries would lead to a better distribution of gold reserves. But the first benefits of improved trade were used by the raw-material-producing countries to strengthen their external financial situation, and the rumors that gold was to be cheapened may have made them reluctant to buy it.

"No one wants to buy a commodity that is likely to fall in price. Fortunately, the gold scare has died down, but a few months ago it contributed a good deal to the unsettlement of the markets and threatened to act as a check to further recovery.

"Unfortunately, the problem of controlling prices has been viewed in many quarters mainly as one of credit control or price limitation, or even as necessitating a change in the standard by which prices are measured. The sharp rise, particularly in raw-material prices, in the winter of 1936-37 was clearly leading to a dangerous situation, especially as it was aggravated by speculation.

"Governments are now in a better position, after some years of recovery and rising prices, to make agreements designed to promote freer international trade and by that means to prevent prices from rising too rapidly. Freer trade is needed, however, not only to control the upward movement of prices at the present time but also forestall the dangers that are feared as recovery reaches its crest in the industries that have been most active up till the present, and as rearmament passes its peak."

Procter & Gamble Shipments Stable

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CINCINNATI—Shipments of soaps and allied products, including vegetable shortening, by Procter & Gamble Company in the three months ending Sept. 30, 1937, will compare favorably with the corresponding period a year ago. Profits in the period are expected to better the preceding quarter, but below the figure reported in the like 1936 period.

Weakness in raw material prices since the first part of June, with resulting effect on inventory, will work against net in the current quarter. A year ago rising commodity prices in the initial quarter of the fiscal year aided in producing near-record profits.

In the three months ended Sept. 30, 1936, the company reported net profits of $6,629,564, equal to $1.01 a common share. In the quarter ended June 30, 1937, it reported net profit of $5,254,083, or 79 cents a common share.

Royal Typewriter Earns A Share Net of $6.09

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Royal Typewriter Company, Inc., earnings for the seven months ended on July 31, last, were the best on record. Net profit was $1,788,922, after federal income taxes and other charges, but before provision for federal surtax on undistributed earnings. This is equal to $6.09 a share on 268,618 shares of no-par common stock after allowing for dividend requirements on the 7 per cent preferred.

In the first seven months of 1936 the company earned $1,394,434, or $4.62 a common share. Provision for surtax on undistributed profits in the 1937 period amounted to $81,106. The company has adopted a fiscal year to end as of July 31 instead of Dec. 31.

Phillips Petroleum Profit Up

NEW YORK—The statistical condition of the petroleum industry is better than at any time in the last decade stated Frank Phillips, president of Phillips Petroleum Co., in a letter to stockholders. "Our business is increasing and profits are running substantially ahead of last year," he said.

Canadian Business Well Maintained

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA — Economic conditions in Canada were well maintained in August at the relatively high point of the preceding month, according to a survey of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

Index of the physical volume of business was practically maintained in August at the maximum levels established in the preceding month. While unevenness was shown among the 46 factors used in this compilation the volume of production continued at high levels compared with the like month throughout the post-war period. Index of physical volume of business was 125.6 for August against 113.5 a year ago.

Diamond T Motor Car Co. Buys Factory Property

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—Announcement of the details of the purchase of the Diamond T factory property and an estimate of current earnings for the first eight months has been made by C. A. Tilt, president.

The factory property had been occupied by the Diamond T. Motor Car Company for more than 20 years as a tenant. It is valued by the company at $529,000 and title was acquired in exchange for 21,259 shares of stock plus the cancellation of a debt due the company in the amount of $79,014.04.

An additional 12 acres of adjoining vacant property was acquired at the same time for cash, at a cost of approximately $150,000, thereby providing for future expansion.

So. New England Telephone Co.

NEW HAVEN — Southern New England Telephone Co. as of Sept. 1 had 335,866 telephones in service, further extending the new high for number of stations set in July by the addition of 1241 more in August. For the first eight months this year the gain in number of stations is 16,139. The increase over a year ago is 19,967, or 6.3 per cent.

Otis Steel Company

NEW YORK (AP)—Otis Steel Company has extended to Oct. 30 the time in which the 7 per cent prior preferred stock may be exchanged for the convertible first preferred and common stock.

General Business Seen Satisfactory By Banking Organ

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—The American Bankers Association's official journal, Banking, in reviewing the prospects for general business declares that activity generally is being maintained at a satisfactory level as the year enters its last quarter, although questions of national monetary policy have caused confusion and uncertainty. This is not due to any fundamental change in the monetary position of the United States, but to the vision of higher taxes and the obscurity of the course to be followed in finding a solution of the budget problem, adds the publication. Continuing, Banking, says in part:

"Efforts of the investing public to understand, interpret and possibly anticipate the credit policies of the Federal Government—whether in the direction of boom control or the other way—have been reflected in a thin and highly nervous stock market, the gyrations of which have considerable bearing on confidence in a country that is rather distinctly market conscious.

"Many business men, no doubt, have their share of anxiety as to whether the anticipated fall upturn will meet expectations, what further labor troubles are ahead, what sort of wages and hours legislation will be enacted, and what rising prices will do to consumer buying. Nevertheless, recovery has a strong hold on the country and no change seems to have occurred that indicates the arrival of an important turning point.

"There has been less of an increase in spending than had been expected, although it must be recalled that last year the veterans were turning a good proportion of their bonus bonds into consumer goods. Also, considerable corporate financing for improvements and betterments has been delayed because of uncertainty as to interest rates and market conditions, thus bringing capital expenditures below expectations.

"On the other hand is the comfortably solid fact of this year's increased farm income, thanks to bumper crops. Manufacturers generally report ample backlogs of orders and, up to mid-September at least, were insisting that cancellations were lower than usual. Also to be taken into account is the likelihood that dividend distributions in the closing months will be fairly liberal. How they will compare with a year ago remains to be seen; since the liberality of 1936 corporate executives have had plenty of time to choose between paying dividends or the undistributed surplus tax."

Sees Nation Gain

Karlis Ulmanis
President of Latvia

Latvian Economic Progress Marked, President Reports

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

JELGAVA, Latvia—A survey of Latvia's economic situation was given here recently by President Karlis Ulmanis in connection with Harvest Festival celebrations all over the country. It was the third Latvian Thanksgiving Day since the authoritarian régime came into power.

Dr. Ulmanis reported a marked improvement in the national prosperity which he attributed to the Government's policy of going off gold and tying the lat to the pound sterling, of price regulation and of assisting agriculture. Despite a bad harvest in 1936 he said that agriculture, which is Latvia's chief occupation, had managed to keep its head above water.

The promotion of agriculture, he continued, and the increase of farm returns were among the chief aims of the Government. Much had been given to the farmer, but much was also expected from him.

But the standard of living in the country, the President said, must be improved. National wealth totaled 5,500,000,000 lats (1,100,000,000 dollars) of which about one-half belonged to the farmer. The total value of agricultural production was approximately 400,000,000 lats. Since 800,000 persons were engaged in agriculture, wages to farm hands amounted to 50,000,000 lats, which Dr. Ulmanis held was too little for debt repayment, land reclamation, the purchase of machinery and adequate profit.

That, he said, was why so many farms were left by their owners. It was essential that the crop return should be raised and therefore regulated markets and fixed prices were of prime importance. Production must be raised by 50 per cent, and the Government must extend all possible help to the farming class, and that is what the Government was determined to do, according to the President.

Banker Sees World Prices Hold Even If Gold Price Is Reduced

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—A gold policy whereby the public mind should be disabused of the belief that a reduction in the price of gold must unavoidably effect a downward course in world commodity prices, and the necessity of maintaining confidence in gold as the ultimate standard of value and the common denominator among currencies, should be the two main aims of central banks and governments, according to the Hon. R. H. Brand, managing director of Lazard Bros. & Co., London, in an issue of the publication of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, just published. Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, president of the Endowment provides a preface to Mr. Brand's document.

Mr. Brand goes on to say:

"Two questions may perhaps be asked by the layman. The first is why countries like the United States and Great Britain, if they have enough or more than enough gold, continue to buy it. The answer is that to refuse to buy it would be to demonetize gold. There would be no common denominator between currencies, and the whole world would be thrown into chaos and confusion. It must be remembered that this country as well as the United States is for all practical purposes on the gold standard, and has indeed in a sense never left it.

"The second question which may be asked is why one limits one's attention to the United States, Great Britain, and France. Why do not other countries, particularly the other great countries, also buy gold? The answer is that certain smaller creditor countries, such as Holland, Switzerland, and Belgium, do buy a certain amount of gold in accordance with their financial strength, but that the rest are mostly debtor countries, which were plunged by the great crisis into sore straits, overwhelmed with debt, and forced in consequence to abandon free exchanges and strictly to regulate their whole financial and economic life. Such countries have been unable to absorb gold in any quantities, or, if they have built up balances, prefer to hold them largely in dollars or sterling.

"If ultimately the absorption of the new gold cannot be achieved by any of the developments or measures I have outlined, then the only alternative left would appear to be either a reduction in price or some regulation of output. Let me dismiss the second first. A regulation of output by agreement among all gold producers is superficially attractive, but even if it were practicable it has, in my opinion, most serious disadvantages. Gold has, and it is important that it should keep, a certain mystic quality. I doubt whether any conceivable solution of the present problem could do more to destroy that mystic quality than for the world to treat gold as though it were rubber or tin or whales in the Antarctic. There would, moreover, always be great uncertainty whether any restriction scheme would be adhered to.

"The last alternative is a reduction in price agreed upon internationally, or, as many people like to regard gold as being not subject to any alteration, let me say some revaluation of currencies in terms of gold. No doubt revaluation, just like devaluation, is extremely undesirable if it can be avoided. No doubt also there would be great difficulty in calculating what change of price would meet the circumstances and would sufficiently affect production. But, whatever the difficulties of determining the amount of the change required, I do not think it can be seriously maintained that gold is immune from the influences which affect all other commodities.

"A much more serious argument is that an agreed-upon international reduction in the price of gold must necessarily involve a severe fall in prices in general, in deflation and depression. This argument I believe to be unfounded."

A Window in Threadneedle Street

By David Wills

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Almost exactly a year ago I discussed in this column the devaluation of the franc which M. Vincent-Auriol sponsored, a devaluation which had long been prescribed by economic commentators as the right remedy for the French trouble. Before the pound sterling was devalued in 1931, the franc sterling exchange stood at 124.31. On the eve of last year's devaluation of the franc, the exchange was around 75 francs per pound. The devaluation bill was passed on the 2d of October, and on that day the rate of exchange on London opened at 103½.

In the middle of September, 1937, the rate stands at 147, and so weak is market confidence that even this figure can be held, that the three month discount on forward francs stands at 7½ francs. Doubtless it is true to say that the trouble in France could not have been cured without a devaluation, but it has been sufficiently proved during the past year that devaluation in itself was not sufficient cure.

It has been suggested in London that one cause of the present weakness of the franc is a deliberately staged bear raid on the exchange by a group of French and international speculators. Even the London Times gives currency to the story, which has an attractiveness appealing to many both in England and America. The wicked, reactionary, rich speculator, prepared to sell his country provided it brings him profit, is set up as a target for our contempt. It was suggested to me only last week, and by a sober American newspaper man at that, that the present series of panic days on Wall Street was deliberately engineered by reactionary, semi-fascist (or Republican) anti-Roosevelt Americans who had made so much money during last year's bull market that they were prepared to stimulate a stock market, and possibly an industrial, depression in order to discredit Roosevelt.

Cause of Franc Weakness

I have no doubt that there are rich men in France, as in America, who find some consolation for their countries' respective difficulties in the discomfort experienced by the two New-Deal administrations. But the Wicked Rich Men theory is not an adequate explanation of either the weakness of Wall Street or the sinking of the franc.

There have recently been some highly successful bear raids on the franc. But the ground was prepared beforehand. Chautemps and Bonnet have succeeded Blum and Vincent-Auriol; the original New Deal has been tempered to the possibilities of the day; but French finances are still in an unhealthy condition. French internal economy is not yet adjusted to increases of hourly wage rates and decreases in hours of work during the past year; the French export industries are particularly handicapped by the rapid rise in costs of production; the French budget is still unbalanced despite strenuous efforts by M. Bonnet; the Treasury still finds it difficult to fill its coffers; and the French capitalist is still inclined to export his capital, and is far indeed from having such confidence in the future of his country that he is prepared to bring home the funds he had previously sent abroad.

The present weakness of the franc is due almost entirely to the action of Frenchmen who prefer to hold their assets in foreign currencies. If they had their confidence in France restored, and repatriated their capital that would of itself remove most of the pressure on the franc. And if confidence could be restored for a sufficient period, the internal stresses would gradually adjust themselves to a new equilibrium position. Costs and price levels would slowly approximate to stable levels. There are naturally many obstacles to this process.

Taxation is already extremely high, and with a couple of wolves lurking round her door-step France can hardly reduce her armament expenditure. Given peace and a little confidence, these troubles could be overcome, but the process would be slow, and the impatient capitalist has no time to wait. He is scared; and because he is scared conditions are created which make him more scared than ever.

It is being suggested that the Frenchman's confidence could be restored, even to the extent of repatriating his capital now in foreign hideouts, if only the franc were reasonably valued, or rather reasonably further devalued. The Official French Exchange control is blamed in retrospect for maintaining the level of the franc exchange always a little higher than it wanted to be at any moment. And certainly the exchange rate has never been allowed to fall further than it wanted to so that French capitalists could be attracted homeward by bargain prices.

The official control has admittedly operated in a mysterious way. In recent days, for example, the French control has tried to hold the franc-sterling exchange rate, at the same time that the Rentes Stabilization Fund, by supporting the price of rentes, has in effect provided a new supply of ammunition for those who wished to sell francs and depress the exchange rate.

Due to Political Causes

The implication of this diagnosis, which is currently discussed in London, is that the French should now permit a good solid juicy devaluation of the franc to such a level that not even the most conservative Frenchman could resist the profits to be made by rushing home with their francs. Which is all very pretty for the French. But it would present a problem to the British.

The pound was the first currency to move in the second post-war devaluation cycle. Immediate relief was obtained from the drain of an overvalued currency which had plagued us for so many years. But in succession a rapidly growing list of countries has followed the same course; in 1936 alone their currencies were devalued by France, Holland, Switzerland, Greece, Latvia, Turkey, Czechoslovakia and Italy. The British may find that they have been overtaken in the race, and that once again the pound is overvalued, and that British trade begins to suffer the now familiar consequences.

It is impossible to arrive at any definite conclusion by making comparisons between purchasing powers in the different countries. By comparing wholesale prices and costs of living in England and the United States an equilibrium rate of exchange between pound and dollar of from $4.10 to $4.60 is obtained; and a comparison based on hourly wage-rates gives a parity of from $5.40 to $6. Similarly an exchange between franc and pound of from Frs 100 to Frs 170 can be obtained by choosing the indices to be compared.

The calculation is inclusive; but two inferences may be drawn from the present position with some definiteness. The troubles of the franc are very largely due to political causes, which set loose so much liquid capital to switch from one international center to another at the shift of political winds; and unless a rigid ban is imposed upon export of capital, disturbances will continue until the political atmosphere becomes calmer. And second, the greater the uncertainty of the franc, and the more the British fear for their own competitive position, the less they are likely to proceed to a currency stabilization.

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Inactive Issues on the New York Stock Exchange Will Be Published on Tuesdays and Fridays

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's Sales (est.) 250,000
Previous day 673,845
1937 vol. to date 301,766,473
1936 vol. to date 357,550,408

Market Manages To Hold Ground In Dull Trading

NEW YORK, Oct. 2 (AP)—The stock market shifted sluggishly from one position to another in today's brief session, with rails and a few oils, coppers and specialties managing to creep forward.

Dealings were the slowest in around a month. Minor losses were also plentiful at the close.

Rails took a turn for the better in the final hour on rumors the Interstate Commerce Commission might announce this afternoon or Monday approval of higher freight rates on certain commodities. At the same time wage negotiations were still deadlocked.

Steels Lack Vigor

Steels lacked vitality as a substantial drop in mill operations at Pittsburgh were looked for next week. Gold mines were lethargic, although renewed European hoarding lifted the price of the yellow metal in London. Some coppers were favored as the export rate was again raised.

Transfers approximated 250,000 shares.

Bonds and commodities were uneven.

Inclined to move up were stocks of Santa Fe, New York Central, Pennsylvania, Southern Railway, Southern Pacific, Great Northern, Northern Pacific, Phillips Petroleum, Skelly Oil, Standard Oil of N. J., Anaconda, Kennecott, Cerro de Pasco, International Nickel, Inspiration Copper, Monsanto Chemical, National Dairy, National Biscuit, Continental Can, Servel, J. I. Case, Deere, General Motors, Chrysler, Mack Truck, Union Carbide and Armstrong Cork.

Narrow to off a point or so were U. S. Steel, Bethlehem, Republic, Sheeling Steel, American Steel Foundries, Goodyear, Dome, Douglas Aircraft, American Telephone, Electric Power & Light, American Water Works, J. C. Penney, Loew's, Owens-Illinois, General Electric, National Lead, Texas Corp, Pullman, Timken Roller Bearing and American Smelting.

Bond Market Uneven

The bond market pursued an uneven course today, with fractional gains and losses intermingled.

Alleghany 5s of 1950, stamped, were up a point at one time. A shade higher were Goodyear 5s, National Dairy 3¾s, Studebaker 6s and Western Union 5s of 1960. Lower were American Telephone & Telegraph 3¼s, Anaconda Copper 4½s, Bethlehem Steel 4¼s, McKesson & Robbins 5½s and Walworth 4s.

Rail gainers included North Western 4¾s, Erie 5s, Illinois Central 4¾s, Missouri Pacific 5s, Pennsylvania 4½s, Southern Pacific 4½s, Southern Railway 4s, and Union Pacific 3½s. Losers included Baltimore & Ohio convertible 4½s, Great Northern 4s, New York Central 5s and Frisco 4½s.

American Water Works 6s among the utilities tilted upward, but lower were Columbia Gas & Electric 5s and Consolidated Edison 3¼s.

United States Governments ruled 2-32s higher to 3-32s lower.

Among foreigns, Abitibi Power & Paper 5s, Cuban 5½s, Japanese 6½s and 5½ and Uruguay 6s were slightly higher, and Brazilian 6½s were lower.

NEW YORK, Oct. 2 (AP)—Curb stocks, after showing fractional advances at the opening, turned irregular today as both gains and losses spotted the list.

Ford Motor of Canada "B" was up 2 points at one time, with Casco products, Pepperell and Niles-Bement-Pond each up 1. But by and large, rising stocks showed upturns of less than a point. A shade higher were Pioneer Gold, Sherwin Williams, United Wall Paper, and Northern States Power "A."

Pennsylvania Water & Power was off 2 at one time, and Todd Shipyards was 1 lower. Tilting downward also were American Cyanamid "B," Canadian Pan American Airways prw, St. Regis Paper and Newmont Mining.

Among the oils, Gulf gained slightly, while Creole and Pantepec dipped.

Bank of Portugal Asks Free Capital

LISBON, Portugal (AP)—The Bank of Portugal has asked the Government to abolish all restrictions imposed on free exchange and free circulation of capital since 1914.

It said:

"Gold reserves and foreign exchange owned by the Government are now more than sufficient to guarantee stabilization and the value of Portuguese currency."

The Bank of Portugal, founded in 1864, is the one bank of issue for Portugal and adjacent islands.

Market Averages

(Compiled by the Associated Press)

	Stocks 30 Ind'ls	15 RR's	15 Ut's	60 St'ks
Net change	+.2	-.5	-.1	+.3
Saturday	180.1	29.4	37.1	56.5
Previous day	179.9	28.9	37.1	56.2
Month ago	190.5	34.3	40.5	63.7
Year ago	192.5	41.7	52.0	69.6
1937 high	201.6	49.5	54.0	75.3
1937 low	176.3	27.3	35.4	53.7
1936 high	99.3	43.5	53.7	72.8
1936 low	73.4	30.2	43.4	55.7
Movement in Recent Years				
1932 low	17.5	8.7	23.9	16.9
1929 high	146.9	153.9	184.3	157.7
1927 low	51.6	95.3	61.8	61.8
	Bonds 20 Ind'ls	10 Rails	10 Indust	10 Util	10 For'n
Net change	+.3	-.1	+.1	+.2
Saturday	85.0	101.0	94.6	69.7
Previous day	84.7	101.1	94.5	69.5
Month ago	89.3	102.8	97.4	71.1
Year ago	97.5	103.3	103.0	69.3
1937 high	99.0	104.4	102.8	74.7
1937 low	83.7	100.7	93.9	69.2
1936 high	98.2	104.4	103.1	73.0
1936 low	86.9	101.8	99.3	67.6
1932 low	45.8	40.0	64.6	42.2
1928 high	101.1	98.9	102.9	100.3
	10 Low Yield Bonds			
Saturday	109.3	Prev day		109.4
Month ago	110.2	Year ago		112.7
1937 high	113.7	1937 low		108.4
1936 high	113.5	1936 low		110.2
1928 high	104.4	1932 low		86.8

Hide Futures

	Open	High	Low	Last	Net Chg
December	14.95	14.95	14.95	14.95+	.07
March	15.25	15.28	15.23	15.28+	.03

1937 High	1937 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
55	40	Abbott Lab (1.60a)	2	43	43	43	Sep 30
85	60	Acme Steel (4)	1	65	65	65	Oct 1
22¾	12¼	Adams Exp (.30g)	2	12⅞	12¾	12¾	— ⅛
38⅝	20½	Adams-Millis (2)	1	22½	22½	22½	+ ¾
36	23	Addressograph (1.40)	4	25¼	25¼	25¼	Sep 30
4⅞	1¾	Advance Rumely	4	2	1¾	2	Sep 30
60½	60	Air Reduction (1a)	1	64	64	64	+ ½
5¼	1⅜	Air-Way El Ap	1	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
15¾	9½	Alaska Jun (.60a)	15	12¾	12½	12½	
5⅝	1⅝	Alleghany	32	2	2	2	
58½	13½	Allegh pf xw	2	20	19⅛	20	+1¼
59¾	15	Allegh pf $30 ww	4	21	19¼	21	+1
59	14½	Allegh pf $40 ww	3	20	18¾	20	
52½	17¾	Allegh pr pf	1	20½	20½	20½	Oct 1
45⅝	24½	Alleg Stl (1.20g)	2	25½	25¼	25½	Oct 1
27⅞	11	Allen Indust (1)	2	13	13	13	Oct 1
258½	183	Allied Ch & Dye (6)	1	196	196	196	
17⅛	14	Allied Kid (1a)	1	14	14	14	Sep 30
33⅛	16½	Allied Mills (2g)	7	18	17½	17½	— ⅜
21⅞	11	Allied Stores (.20a)	14	13½	12⅞	13⅜	+ ⅛
85	64	Allied Stores pf (5)	2	65	65	65	Sep 30
83½	52¼	Allis-Ch Mfg (2g)	12	55¾	55⅛	55¼	+ ¼
39¾	17	Alpha P Cem (1)	4	18⅝	18	18	Oct 1
8⅞	3½	Amal Leather	1	3¾	3¾	3¾	+ ⅛
52¼	34	Amal Leather pf (3)	1	34	34	34	Sep 24
114⅞	67½	Amerada (2)	2	75	74¾	75	
101½	72	Am Ag Ch Del (6½g)	2	77¼	76¾	76¾	— ½
41⅜	17¾	Am Bank Note (¾g)	2	18¾	18½	18½	— ¾
90¾	42	Am Brake Sh (2g)	1	47	47	47	
121	90¼	Am Can (4a)	2	99½	99	99½	+ ¼
174	152½	Am Can pf (7)	2	156⅞	156	156½	Sep 27
71	26	Am Car & Fdy (¾g)	2	31½	31	31½	+ ¼
104½	50	Am Car & Fdy pf (4g)	1	55	55	55	—2
33¾	22½	Am Ch & Cable (1g)	1	23¾	23¾	23¾	+ ⅜
150	115	Am Ch & Cable pf (5)	3	150	150	150	Aug 26
112	95½	Am Chicle (4a)	2	95	95	95	Oct 1
23⅝	9	Am Colortype	2	10¼	10¼	10¼	Sep 30
30¾	15½	Am Comi Alcohol	2	17½	17¼	17¼	Oct 1
33⅝	19	Am Crystl Sug (3¼g)	2	20	20	20	
13½	4⅜	Am Encaustic Tiling	1	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	— ⅛
17	8½	Am European	2	9	8½	8½	Sep 25
13¾	4¾	Am & Foreign Pow	2	5¼	5¼	5¼	
58⅞	22	Am & For P $6 pf	4	25⅜	25⅜	25⅜	Sep 30
68⅞	29½	Am & For P $7 pf	5	33⅓	33	33	Sep 30
38½	11½	Am & For P 2 pf	5	14½	13⅞	14¼	+ ¼
21	12¼	Am-Hawaii SS (1)	3	12¾	12½	12¾	— ¾
11¼	4½	Am Hide & Leather	1	5	5	5	
55¾	30¼	Am Hide & L pf (3)	1	31½	31½	31½	Sep 29
52⅜	37	Am Home Pr (2.40)	1	38¼	38¼	38¼	—¼
4¾	2⅛	Am Ice	1	2¼	2¼	2¼	+ ⅛
27⅜	17⅛	Am Ice pf (1½g)	1	20	20	20	Sep 29
17¾	9⅜	Am International	6	9¾	9¾	9¾	— ¼
58⅞	23½	Am Locomotive	3	28½	28	28	
125	81	Am Locomotive pf	3	82⅜	82⅜	82⅜	Oct 1
29⅜	14¾	Am M & Fdy (¾g)	4	16	15½	16	Sep 30
13⅜	5½	Am & Mex (.60)	1	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	— ⅛
58⅝	36¼	Am Metal (¾g)	7	38⅜	38	38½	+ ½
129½	106	Am Metal 6% pf (6)	3	108	108	108	Sep 24
16½	6¾	Am Power & Light	2	7¾	7¾	7¾	
87⅛	45⅛	Am P & L $6 pf (6)	2	50	49⅞	50	Oct 1
72½	39	Am P & L $5 pf (5)	6	43¼	43	43¼	Oct 1
29½	13⅛	Am Rad & St S (.60)	19	14¾	14½	14⅝	
45¼	28	Am Roli Mill (2)	4	31¾	31½	31¼	— ⅛
101⅝	86	Am Roli Mill pf (4½)	6	90⅞	90⅝	90⅝	+ ⅛
36	22½	Am Safety Raz (2)	6	24½	24½	24¼	Sep 30
29	17½	Am Seating (¼g)	3	20	20	20	+ ¼
105⅞	67½	Am Smelt & R (4g)	15	70	69½	69¾	
154	138	Am Smelt & R pf (7)	1	138½	138½	138½	Sep 28
67½	50	Am Snuff (3a)	3	50¾	50¾	50¾	+ ¼
73¼	32	Am Steel Fdrs (1½g)	4	37¼	36¾	37⅛	— ⅜
26½	12	Am Stores (1½g)	3	13½	13½	13½	— ⅛
56⅞	35¼	Am Sugar Ref (2)	3	36⅛	36⅛	36⅛	— ⅛
143¾	121	Am Sugar Ref pf (7)	1	121	121	121	Sep 15
25⅞	20	Am Sumat Tob (1a)	3	21	20⅞	21	Sep 30
187	156⅛	Am Tel & Tel (9)	3	162	161½	162	
99	70¼	Am Tobacco (5)	1	76½	76½	76½	— ½
99⅞	70¼	Am Tobacco B (5)	6	77¾	77	77¾	— ¼
150⅛	128¼	Am Tobacco pf (6)	2	139	139	139	+1½
20⅛	8⅛	Am Type Founders	7	9¼	9⅛	9⅛	
29½	13¼	Am Wat Wks (.60g)	9	14¼	14	14¼	+ ⅛
107	85	Am Wat Wks 1 pf (6)	2	85	85	85	Sep 29
14⅜	6⅜	Am Woolen	4	7⅝	7¼	7½	
79	44¼	Am Woolen pf (3k)	1	49½	49½	49½	+1¼
20	6⅜	Am Zinc L & S	17	9⅝	9¼	9⅜	— ¼
79⅝	44½	Am Zinc pr pf (1¼g)	2	46	46	46	Sep 25
69½	36¼	Anaconda (1¼g)	36	39¾	39¼	39¾	+ ¼
97	51	Anacon W&O (2½g)	1	53	53	53	Sep 29
24¾	17½	Anchor Cap (.45g)	1	19¾	19¾	19¾	— ¼
37½	12	Andes Copper	1	14	14	14	Oct 1
10¼	4	A P W Paper	1	4¼	4¼	4¼	Sep 27
46	38	Arch-Dan-M (1½g)	2	39½	39½	39½	Oct 1
111	104	Armour Del pf (7)	1	104½	104½	104½	Oct 1
13¾	7	Armour Ill (.55g)	4	9	9	9	
99½	74	Armour Ill pr pf (6)	2	77	76¾	77	Sep 30
126	96	Armour Ill pf (7)	1	100	100	100	Sep 23
70½	45¾	Armstrong Cork (1½g)	6	48	47⅜	47⅝	+ ⅜
16¼	8¾	Arnold Const (½g)	1	10	10	10	Sep 30
17⅜	5⅛	Artloom	5	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	— ⅛
24¾	10¼	Assd Dry Goods	5	12⅞	12⅝	12⅞	+ ¼
101	82½	Assd D Gds 1 pf (6)	1	82½	82½	82½	Sep 24
125	107	Assd D G 2pf (5½k)	1	107	107	107	Aug 27
57½	43½	Associates Invest (3)	2	43½	43¼	43½	Sep 27
94¾	54½	Atch T & S F (2g)	17	58⅜	56¾	58⅛	+1⅛
104	87½	Atchison pf (5)	3	91	90	91	Sep 30
55½	31⅛	Atl Coast Line	7	37⅛	36¾	37	
29	8½	Atl Gulf & W In	2	8¾	8½	8⅝	Sep 29
44	13¼	Atl G & W In pf	4	14¾	14⅜	14¾	Oct 1
37	22½	Atl Refining (1)	7	24¼	23¾	23¾	+ ⅛
116½	101⅜	Atl Refining pf (4)	6	102	101⅜	101⅜	Sep 29
18⅛	12¼	Atlas Corp (.80)	10	12½	12¼	12¼	Oct 1
52⅜	46½	Atlas Corp pf (3)	1	46¾	46¾	48¾	— ¾
94	56	Atlas Powder (2½g)	1	62	62	62	+2
18¼	6¾	Atlas Tack (½g)	2	8	7¾	8	
36¾	12	Auburn Auto	3	13⅜	12¾	13⅜	Oct 1
9½	2	Austin Nichols	3	4⅛	4	4	Sep 30
9¼	3⅞	Aviation Corp	1	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	

—B—

23¾	10⅞	Baldwin Loco ct	15	12¼	12	12⅛	— ¼
40½	15⅜	Balt & Ohio	39	17⅞	17⅛	17¾	+ ⅛
47¾	20⅛	Balt & Ohio pf	2	22	21½	22	+1
45	34⅞	Bang & Aroos (2½)	1	35	35	35	
43⅜	17⅜	Barber Co (¼g)	5	21	20⅜	21	+ ¾
32	15	Barker Bros	3	18	16½	18	Sep 29
35½	16⅞	Barnsdall (1)	3	18	17⅞	18	
20¼	11	Bayuk Cigar (.56¼g)	4	24	23¾	24	Oct 1
28¾	17	Beatrice Cr (1a)	5	20¼	20¼	20¼	Oct 1
105¾	99⅞	Beat Cr pf xw (5)	1	99⅞	99⅞	99⅞	Sep 30
114¾	105	Beech-Nut P (4a)	1	107½	107½	107½	Sep 20
15¾	9	Belding-Hem (1)	5	10	10	10	Sep 30
88⅛	84	Belg NR pf (3.27g)	1	87	87	8	Sep 9
30½	14¼	Bendix Aviat (¾g)	2	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜	— ¼
23¾	17¾	Benef In Ln (1.32½g)	4	20	19¾	19¾	— ¼
62¾	44⅞	Best & Co (2½a)	2	47½	47	47½	Sep 29
105½	65½	Beth Steel (2½g)	29	69⅜	68⅝	69	— ¾
20	16⅛	Beth Steel 5% pf (1)	3	17⅜	17¼	17⅜	
129½	103	Beth Steel 7% pf (7)	2	107½	107½	107½	+ ½
69¾	42	Bigelow-San (3g)	2	42¾	42¾	42¾	Oct 1
38	18	Black & Decker (1a)	1	21	21	21	—1
29⅞	12½	Blaw-Knox (.75g)	2	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜	
49¾	21¾	Boeing Airplane	3	25	24½	25	+ ¼
48⅜	32	Bohn Alum (2¾g)	2	35⅛	35	35	Oct 1
25	18	Bond Stores (1.60)	5	18	18	18	Sep 29
28	20⅞	Borden (1.60)	7	22¼	21⅝	22¼	+ ¾
50⅜	36¼	Borg-Warner (2)	9	40¼	39¾	40	
15⅞	5⅝	Boston & Maine	1	6½	6½	6½	Oct 1
4½	1⅛	Botany C M A	1	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	Sep 29
35⅜	25½	Bower R Bear (2g)	1	28	28	28	Sep 30
23¼	11⅜	Bridgpt Brass (.65g)	1	13½	13½	13½	+ ⅛
59⅞	29½	Briggs Mfg (2½g)	4	33¾	33¼	33¾	+ ⅜
53½	36	Briggs & Str (2½g)	1	42	42	42	Oct 1
47	35	Bristol-Myers (2.40a)	1	35	35	35	
8	2	Bklyn & Queens	1	3	3	3	+ ⅛
38½	7½	Bklyn & Q T pf	4	12	11¾	12	+1½
53	9¾	Bklyn-Man T	17	11½	11¼	11⅛	+ ⅛
102¼	32½	Bklyn-M T pf (6)	4	43¼	42	43¼	+3
52¾	24⅛	Bklyn U Gas (2.30g)	2	24½	24½	24½	
50	39¼	Brown Shoe (3)	1	40	40	40	Oct 1
24½	11¼	Brunswick-Bal (½g)	2	12¼	12⅛	12¼	+ ⅛
25¼	11¼	Bucyrus-Erie (¼g)	2	12½	12⅜	12½	+ ⅜
14⅜	5½	Budd Mfg	1	7	7	7	+ ⅛
13	5¾	Budd Wheel (.20g)	2	6¾	6¼	6¼	— ⅛
45¼	22	Bullard Co (1)	4	24½	24¼	24¼	Oct 1
65¼	35½	Bulova Watch (4a)	1	42	42	42	+ ½
18⅜	10	Burlington Mills (1)	3	12	11¾	11¾	+ ⅜
35⅜	22½	Burr Ad Ma (.65g)	1	26	26	26	+ ⅛
11¾	3½	Bush Terminal	1	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	Sep 29
39	11	Bush Term 7% deb	3	11½	11½	11½	Sep 27
18¼	10¾	Butler Bros (.60)	2	12	12	12	+ ¼
36¼	24½	Butler Bros pf (1½)	3	25¼	24¾	24¾	— ½
9¼	4	Butte Cop & Zinc	3	4¾	4⅝	4¾	+ ¾
33¾	11	Byers Co	1	13¼	13¼	13¼	— ⅛
34⅜	19⅞	Byron Jackson (1g)	1	22	22	22	Oct 1

—C—

48¼	26	Calif Pack (1½a)	4	30½	30¼	30½	Oct 1
52	50	Calif Pack pf (2½)	1	52½	52½	52½	Sep 29
6½	2¼	Callahan Z-Ld	5	2½	2⅜	2⅜	— ⅛
20¼	9⅝	Calumet & H (1.10g)	8	10½	10¼	10¼	
37⅜	22	Campbell Wy (1)	4	24	23¾	24	Oct 1
38¼	14⅛	Can Dry Ginger Ale	6	16¼	16⅛	16¼	
17½	9	Canadian Pacific	5	9¾	9⅝	9⅝	
61½	36	Cannon Mills (1½g)	2	40	40	40	Sep 30
18½	8¾	Cap Adm A (½g)	5	9¼	8¾	8¾	Sep 28
35⅜	22	Carpenter Stl (1.60g)	2	23	23	23	Oct 1
9½	5	Carriers & Gen (.15g)	1	5¼	5¼	5¼	Oct 1
191¾	126	Case (J I)	2	132¾	131	132¾	+2¾
100	71	Caterpil Tract (2¼g)	1	77	77	77	
105¼	102½	Caterpil Tr pf (5)	1	105	105	105	Sep 24
41¼	26⅝	Celanese Corp (2¼g)	2	29⅜	29¼	29⅜	+ ⅜
115	104	Celanese pr pf (7)	1	104	104	104	Sep 30
48¼	28	Celotex (.80g)	1	32	32	32	Oct 1
39½	29¼	Cent Aguir (1½a)	2	30½	30½	30½	Oct 1
12⅝	4	Cent Fdy	5	5	4⅞	5	Oct 1
41⅜	16	Cent RR NJ	2	17	17	17	Oct 1
24¾	7½	Cent Violeta Sug	3	9	8½	8	Sep 28
14½	6½	Century Rib M (.30g)	2	7¾	7	7¾	Sep 27
86⅜	49	Cerro de Pasco (4)	15	58	55¼	58	+3½
23⅜	7½	Certain-teed	1	8¾	8¾	8¾	Oct 1
63¼	35½	Champ Pap & P (2)	1	46½	46½	46½	Oct 1
48	10¾	Checker Cab	2	12	12	12	Oct 1
68⅞	38½	Ches & Ohio (2.80a)	13	42½	42	42¾	+ ⅜
100	90¼	Ches & Ohio pf (4)	2	90½	90½	90½	Sep 30
90½	49½	Ches Corp (3)	2	53½	53	53½	
4¾	1¼	Chi & E Ill	4	1¾	1⅜	1⅜	Sep 27
13½	4	Chi & E Ill pf	6	4¾	4½	4½	Sep 30
6⅜	2½	Chi & N W	1	2½	2½	2½	
19½	6¼	Chi & N W pf	3	7¾	7¾	7¾	Sep 30
4	1¼	Chi Ot West	1	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	Sep 30
18¼	5½	Chi Ot West pf	2	7¾	7½	7¾	+ ⅜
32	18½	Chi Mail Or (1½a)	3	18½	18¼	18½	Oct 1
3¼	1¼	Chi M St P & P	1	1¼	1¼	1¼	
7¼	2¼	Chi M St P & P pf	1	2¾	2¾	2¾	
33	15¼	Chi Pneu T	2	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞	
45	35	Chi Pneu T cv pf (3)	3	38	38	38	Oct 1
3⅜	1¼	Chi Rk Is & P	6	1¾	1¾	1¾	Sep 29
8¾	2⅞	C R I & P 6% pf	2	3½	3½	3½	Sep 30
10¼	3¼	C R I & P 7% pf	4	4½	4	4⅛	Oct 1
27½	10¼	Chi Yell Cab (1¾g)	3	10⅜	10¼	10⅜	Sep 30
22½	13¾	Chick Cot Oil	3	16½	16¾	16⅜	Sep 30
15⅛	5¾	Childs Co	1	7	7	7	+ ⅛
135¼	87	Chrysler (7g)	19	91½	90⅜	91	— ⅜

1937 High	1937 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
21⅜	14	City Ice & F (2)	1	15½	15½	15½	
10⅝	4¼	City Stores	2	5	5	5	Oct 1
48	31⅝	Clark Equip (1.30g)	3	35½	35½	35½	Oct 1
48⅛	30½	Clev Graph Br (1½g)	1	35¼	35¼	35¼	— ¾
29⅞	16½	Cluett Peabody (1)	1	19	19	19	
170½	122	Coca-Cola (3)	1	131	131	131	+1
59	56½	Coca-Cola A (3)	1	56⅞	56⅛	56⅞	— ⅛
26¾	13¼	Colgate-Palm (½)	9	14½	13⅝	14¼	Oct 1
104½	102	Colgate-Palm pf (6)	1	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜	Sep 30
62¾	35	Coll & Aik (4g)	2	38¼	38	38¼	Oct 1
51⅞	18½	Colo Fuel & Ir (1g)	4	23¼	22½	22½	Sep 27
32	23⅞	Colum Br A (1.05g)	1	25¾	25¾	25¾	
31½	23⅜	Colum Br B (1.05g)	3	25¼	25¼	25½	Sep 30
20⅞	8¾	Colum G&El (.20g)	5	9⅝	9¾	9⅞	
108	80	Colum G&El pf A (6)	5	80¼	80	80	Oct 1
39½	18¾	Colum Pict vtc(1a)	1	19¼	19¼	19¼	
46½	37⅞	Colum Pict pf (2¾)	1	38½	38½	38½	Sep 29
125¾	95	Colum Carbon (4a)	1	95⅞	95⅞	95⅞	— ⅛
69¼	47½	Comi Credit (4a)	4	53¼	53	53	+ ⅛
114	90	Comi Credit pf (4¼)	1	90	90	90	Sep 29
80¼	47½	Comi Invest Tr (4)	4	53¾	53	53	— ½
120	99	Comi I Tr cv pf (4¼)	1	100½	100½	100½	Sep 27
21¼	10	Comi Solv (.60)	10	11	10¾	10¾	
4½	1⅜	Comwith & Sou	20	2	2	2	— ⅛
75⅝	41	Comwith & So pf (3)	1	43½	43½	43½	Oct 1
19¼	7¼	Conde Nast	3	7⅝	7½	7½	Sep 30
18⅞	27	Congoleum-Nairn (3)	2	29½	29½	29½	+ ¼
13¾	11	Congress Cigar	1	11	11	11	Sep 29
33¾	12¾	Consol Aircraft	1	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞	— ⅛
18⅞	8½	Consol Cigar	1	9½	9½	9½	+ ¼
49⅞	29¼	Consol Edison (1½g)	15	30½	29⅞	30	
108	99¼	Consol Edison pf (5)	1	99⅜	99⅜	99⅜	
5¾	2	Consol Film	1	2¼	2¼	2¼	+ ⅛
18¾	8	Consol Film pf	3	9¼	9	9	Oct 1
13½	6	Consol Laundries	8	7⅞	7	7	Sep 30
17⅞	11⅞	Consol Oil (.80a)	11	12¼	12⅛	12⅛	— ⅛
105⅞	104	Consol Oil $5 pf (5)	1	104½	104½	104½	Sep 28
10⅝	4¼	Consol RR Cuba pf	8	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	Sep 29
1⅝	½	Consol Textile	1	⅝	⅝	⅝	
13¼	6⅛	Consol Coal	5	7	7	7	Oct 1
52¾	29	Cons

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Federal and Corporate Bond Quotations—Closing Curb Prices

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Wheat Market Gradually Works To Higher Level

Weekly Grain Review

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—The wheat market failed to gain much buying momentum during the past week due to the sluggish trade, but notwithstanding the indifference of the public, prices moved up gradually. Several rallies succeeded in making a succession of new tops, although failing to hold. Strength in foreign markets was much more pronounced than at Chicago, and the bull inspiration at present is coming mostly from abroad, where there is now a scarcity of high-grade wheat for flour blending.

Russia, which was expected to be a big exporter according to the well-advertised views of foreign importers a month or so back, has been only a moderate shipper to date, and moreover the grades of Russian wheat are not coming up to expectation. So far Russia has offered practically no high-grade spring wheat, which English millers need if they are to get along without American or Canadian wheat. Moreover Russia shows no disposition to shade prices. The inference is that her total exports will be of moderate volume.

Southern Hemisphere Outlook

Argentina and Australia shipments are small and the amounts going to Europe are negligible. In both countries there is an urgent need for rain, with seasonal precipitation in both countries much below normal. It is not deemed likely that the southern hemisphere will ship as much wheat as during the current season.

Canadian wheat is high priced, and the surplus is so small that there is no disposition to lower prices, as it is believed there will be no trouble in disposing of what wheat is available.

The natural assumption is that the United States will profit from this situation, and as a matter of fact export sales the past week, mainly from the Gulf, were the largest for any week on the crop.

The primary movement in the United States is keeping up at a heavy volume, longer than expected, but any sustained export trade would offset any hedging pressure. In spite of the large movement cash prices at domestic markets have been strong, and it is deemed significant that September wheat at Chicago went out practically at the December level, while December is now selling close to the price of May. This indicates that the better grades of wheat will be in demand because there was so much light-weight winter and spring wheat the past harvest.

Winnipeg October has been erratic, while the May has gained sharply, the Canadian market having been stronger relatively than Chicago.

Corn Situation Strong

September corn trades were evened up after trade was suspended by the directors without difficulty. New crop months were strong for a time but weakened in expectation of lower prices for cash corn when the latter were adjusted to the December basis. This decline occurred Friday when there was a reduction of 11c in old corn. New corn at the same time was lowered 1 to 4c. A big demand for corn is expected to continue well into the crop year.

An angle to the corn situation that is attracting some attention is the tremendous European buying of Argentina corn. Shipments from Argentina for the week were 9,878,000 bushels. A week ago the surplus was estimated at 128,000,000 bushels against 195,000,000 bushels a year ago.

At the current rate of exports the Argentina surplus will not last through the crop year, which suggests the possibility that export business may develop in American corn for the first time in many years.

Wheat Market Is Quiet in Chicago

CHICAGO, Oct. 2 (AP)—A pause in foreign buying of American wheat prevented the development of enthusiasm to purchase futures in the Chicago pit early today.

The market was quiet and prices were principally unchanged. The decline of ⅜ to ¾ cents at Liverpool was about as expected.

Opening ⅛ higher to ¼ lower, December 1.07⅝-¾, May 1.08⅜-½, Chicago wheat later showed little change. Corn started ⅛ off to ½ up and then advanced further.

H. B. Smith Elected Head Of Security Traders Ass'n

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK — The election of Harold B. Smith of Hiltz & Co., as president of the Security Traders Association of New York to serve for the coming year has been announced.

William A. Titus Jr. of John Melady & Co. has been chosen the new first vice president; Chester E. deWillers of Charles King & Co., second vice president; Walter F. Saunders of the Dominion Securities Corporation, secretary, and Wilbur R. Wittich of Bond & Goodwin, treasurer.

Willis M. Summers of Hoit, Rose & Troster was elected a governor for a four-year term.

Truck Loadings Above 1936

WASHINGTON — Truck loadings in August were 11.54 per cent ahead of August, 1936, but 1.54 per cent under July, 1937, according to monthly compilation of tonnage figures from representative motor carriers issued by the American Trucking Association, Inc. The loadings' index figure, with the 1936 monthly average as 100, stood at 110.75 in August and 108.59 in July. Labor troubles were responsible largely for the decline in shipments, the motor carriers said.

New York Bonds

Closing Prices

United States Government Bonds
(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)
Treasury

Sales in $1000		High	Low	12:00
1	3⅜s '43-40 June	105.24	105.24	105.24
1	3⅜s '43-41 Mch	106.15	106.15	106.15
1	3¼s '45-43	106.12	106.12	106.12
6	4s '54-44	111.12	111.12	111.12
2	3¾s '56-46	109.21	109.21	109.21
2	2¾s '51-48	100.14	100.14	100.14
6	2½s '53-49	97.27	97.25	97.25
6	2¾s '54-51	99.19	99.19	99.19
6	3s '55-51	102.19	101.16	102.16
19	2¾s '60-55	100.12	100.9	100.12
12	2¾s '59-56	99.13	99.12	99.13

Federal Farm Mortgage

1	3s '47-42	103	103	103

Home Owners' Loan

7	2¾s '49-39	10.15	100.15	100.15
29	3s '52-44	102.3	102.1	102.3

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1000		High	Low	12:00
2	Alleghany 5s '50	54	54	54
11	Alleghany 5s '50 st	42	41½	42
1	Allied Strs 4½s '50	99	99	99
66	Allis Chalmers 4s '52	105½	105	105½
12	Am&For P 5s 2030	70	70	70
2	Am Ice 5s '53	94¼	94¼	94¼
8	AmIGChem 5½s '49	105	105	105
6	Am Int 5½s '49	103½	103⅜	103⅜
10	Am T&T 5½s '43	113⅞	113⅝	113⅝
9	Am T&T 3¼s '66	99⅞	99⅞	99⅞
3	Am T&T cv 4½s '39	103¾	103⅝	103¾
13	Am T&T 3¼s '61	100¼	100⅛	100⅛
2	AmWW&E 6s '75	101½	101½	101½
12	Anac Cop 4½s '50	105¾	105⅝	105½
4	Ang C Nit deb '67	31¼	31	31¼
7	Atm Del 4s '57	95½	95¼	95½
12	Arm Del 4s '55	96½	96	96½
2	AT&SF 4s '95	111	111	111
2	AT&SF 4s 1905-55	107	106⅞	107
2	AT&SF cv 4½s '48	106⅝	106⅝	106⅝
10	AT&SF Tr Sh L 4s '58	113	113	113
5	AT&SF 4½s C A '62	112½	112½	112½
16	A C Line 1st 4s '52	98¼	98	98¼
10	ACL clt 4s '52	88¼	88¼	88¼
22	B&O rfg 6s '95	78	77	78
7	B&O 1st5s '48	101⅞	101¾	101¾
5	B&O rfg 5s '95	65¼	65	65
10	B&O 5s '96 F	64½	63¾	64½
11	B&O 5s 2000 D	64	63¾	64
15	B&O cv 4½s '60	55¾	55½	55½
15	B&O 4s '48	94½	93¾	94½
7	B&O PLEWV '41	91⅞	91¾	91¾
2	B&O 5s 'S W '50	86¼	86	86¼
1	Bell T Pa 5s '60 C	126	126	126
10	Beth Stl 4¼s '60	103½	103⅛	103½
3	Beth Stl 3¾s '66	95	94¾	95
7	Boston & Me 5s '67	63	62	63
16	Bost & Me 4¾s JJ '61	60	59	60
4	Bos & Me 5s '55	64¼	64	64¼
4	Bos & NY Air L 4s '55	15	15	15
8	Bot Con M 6½s '34	13	12¾	12¾
1	Bot Con M 6½s '34 ct	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞
14	BkLyn Man T 4½s '66	71	69½	71
5	Bush T Bldg 5s '60	65	65	65
6	Camag Sug 7s '42 ct	14¼	14¼	14¼
1	Can Nat 5s '69 July	115½	115½	115½
2	Can Nor 6½s '46	123	123	123
3	Can Pac 5s '54	104¾	104¾	104¾
3	Can Pac 4½s '46	103⅛	103⅛	103⅛
4	Can Pac 4s perp	90¼	89⅞	90¼
1	Cen Foundry 6s '41	113½	113½	113½
1	Cen of Ga 5s '59 C	12½	12½	12½
2	Cen of Ga cn 5s '45	20	20	20
1	Cen Ill E & G 5s '51	99½	99½	99½
26	CenPac 5s '60	86⅞	85¾	86⅞
2	Certain-td 5½s '48	70	70	70
11	Champ P&F 4¾s '50	105⅜	105	105
7	C & O 3½s '96 D	96⅜	96	96⅜
1	CB&&Q rfg 5s '71 A	113⅜	113¼	113⅜
3	CB&Q gen 4s '58	111	110⅜	110⅜
3	Chi & E Ill 5s '51	21	21	21
1	Chi & E Ill 5s '51ct	20½	20½	20½
35	Chic Gt West 4s '59	28	27⅜	28
41	CMSP&Pac 5s '75	17⅞	17⅜	17⅝
16	CMSP&P aj 5s 2000	5¾	5⅝	5¾
22	Chic&NW cv 4¾s '49	10¾	10⅜	10¾
5	Chi & NW 4½s 2037	17	17	17
1	Chi&NW 4½s 2037 C	17½	17½	17½
5	Chi & NW 4s '87	30	30	30
1	Chi Ry 5s '27	58	58	58
1	CRI&P 4½s '52 A ct	12	12	12
15	CRI&P cv 4½s '60	7¼	7	7
2	CRI&P 4s '88	26¼	26¼	26¼
15	CRI&P rfg 4s '34	13⅝	13¼	13⅝
3	CRI&P rfg 4s '34 ct	12½	12	12½
1	Ch To Sta 4s '44	106½	106½	106½
8	Ch & W Ind 4½s '62	100	99¾	100
3	Childs Co 5s '43	71½	71¼	71¼
3	Cinn G & El 3¼s '66	101	101	101
1	Cin Un Term 3½s '71	104½	104½	104½
5	Cin U Ter 5s '57 C	108	107⅞	107⅞
18	Clev Un Ter 5s '73	104	103⅞	104
16	Clev Un Ter 4½s '77 C	100½	100¼	100½
11	Col F&I 5s '43	104	104	104
6	Colmbia G 5s '52 May	96½	96¼	96½
11	Colmbia G 5s 1961	94½	93⅝	93⅝
3	Col Ry Pw & L 4s '65	105¼	105¼	105¼
4	Com'l Cred 3¼s '51	97⅞	97¼	97⅜
5	Com'l Inv Tr 3½s '51	101¾	101¾	101⅞
2	Con Coal Del 5s '60	61	61	61
5	Con Edis 3¼s '46	103½	103	103⅜
14	Con Edis 3½s '56	101½	101	101½
4	Con Gas NY 4½s '15	105¾	105¾	105¾
43	Con Oil 3½s '51	99¾	99½	99⅝
2	Consum Pow 3¾s '65	106⅛	106⅛	106⅛
1	Consum Pow 3½s '65	103	103	103
1	Consum Pow 3¼s '66	99	99	99
4	Container Cor 6s '46	103	103	103
1	Crane Co 3½s '51	101	101	101
3	Cuba R R 5s '52	48	47½	47½
8	D & R G 4s '36	20½	20½	20½
1	D & R G W 5s '55 Asd	10	10	10
3	D & R G West 5s '78	15½	15½	15½
2	DetEd 5s '52	107½	107½	107½
4	Det Ed 4½s '61	114	113¾	113¾
1	Det Ed 4s '65	110	110	110
3	Det Ed 3½s '66	104½	104½	104½
8	Duquesne Lt 3½s '65	105⅞	105¾	105¾
7	E Ten lien 5s '38	102	101⅞	102
3	Erie rfg 5s '67	63½	63⅛	63½
14	Erie rfg 5s '75	62¾	62½	62¾
55	Erie 1st 4s '96	95	94¾	95
15	Erie gen lien 4s '96	73	72½	73
5	Erie cv 4s '53A	68½	67¼	68½
5	Erie cv 4s '53B	68	68	68
3	Fed Lt&T 5s '42st	98¼	98¼	98¼
5	Fla E Cst 5s '74 ct	97¾	97¾	97¾
2	Fla E Cst 5s '74	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜
3	Gen Mot Accept 3s '46	103	103	103
12	GenMotAccept3¼s'51	101⅞	101¾	101¾
3	Gen Sti Cast 5½s '49	63¾	63½	63½
3	Ga Car Ala cn 5s '45	28	28	28
7	Goodrich4¼s '56	98¼	98	98
3	Goodyr T&R 5s '57	104⅜	104½	104½
5	Gt Nor Ry 5½s '65	115⅜	115⅜	115⅜
1	Gt Nor 5s '73	105	105	105
34	Gt Nor 4s '46 G	117	115¾	117
39	Gt Nor 4s '46 H	106	105¼	106
7	Gt Nor 3¾s '67	90⅞	90⅞	90⅞
1	GulfMob&N 5½s'50	100½	100½	100½
3	Gulf M & N 5s '50	92	92	92
1	Gulf St Utd 4½s '46	104⅞	104⅞	104⅞
1	Hudson Coal 5s'62A	41	41	41
6	Hud & Man rfg 5s'57	59	58	58½
11	Ill Bell Tel 3¼s '70 B	105¾	105¾	105¾
10	Ill Cen 4s '53	63½	62½	63½
11	Ill Cen 4s '55	66½	66½	66½
5	Ill Cen 4¼s '66	53	52½	53
16	Inland Stl 3¾s '61	104	103⅞	103⅞
17	Interb R Tr 7s '32	63	63	63
3	Interb R Tr 6s '32	20¾	20½	20½
90	Interb RTr rfg 5s'66	62	58	61½
4	Interb RTr rfg 5s '66 ct	58½	58½	58½
23	Int Gt Nor 1st 6s '52	31⅛	30½	31⅛
9	Int Gt Nor 5s '56 B	29⅞	29¾	29⅞
8	Int Hydro El 6s '44	73	72½	73
2	Int Mer Mar 6s '41	64	64	64
7	Int T&T cv 4½s '39	86	85¼	85¼
1	Int T&T 5s '55	63½	63½	63½
7	K S South 5s '50	72⅛	72¼	72¼
10	K C South 3s '50	78½	78½	78½
4	Kans G & E 4½s '80	104¼	104¼	104¼
10	Lac Gas 5½s '53	63⅜	63⅜	63⅜
2	Lac Gas 5½s '60 D	62	62	62
1	Leh Val Coal 5s '54	85	85	85
2	Lehigh Val 5s 2003	51⅞	51⅞	51⅞
8	Liggett & M 5s '51	121⅛	121⅛	121⅛
10	Loews 3½s '46	99⅛	99	99
4	Long Isl rfg 4s '49	98⅜	98⅜	98⅜
11	Louisia & Ark 5s '69	79¼	79	79¼
1	Lou & N 4½s 2003	101⅞	101⅞	101⅞
1	Louis & N 1st 4s 2003	95¼	95¼	95¼
12	Louis & N 3½s 2003	89¾	89¾	89¾
5	Lou Gas&E123½s '66	102	101⅜	102
2	Manat Sug 7½s '42	48	48	48
2	Manat Sug 7½s '42 ct	48½	48	48
6	Manhat Ry 4s '90	30½	30	30½
3	Manhat Ry 4s '90 ct	28¾	28¾	28¾
4	Market St Ry 7s '40	93½	93	93½
15	McKes & Rob 5½s '50	103¼	102⅞	103¼
4	MidlEIRy&L 5s '61 B	101¾	101½	101½
5	M & StL 4s '49	40	40	40
1	MSP & SSM gtd 5s '38	16½	16½	16½
6	MSP&SSM cn 4s '38	15¾	15⅛	15¾
37	M-K-Tex 1st 4s '90	81¼	80⅛	81¼
35	Mo Pac 5½s '90	9	8½	9
10	Mo Pac 5s '65 A	32⅞	31¾	32⅞
38	Mo Pac 5s '77 F	32½	31½	32½
4	Mo Pac 5s '77 F ct	31½	31½	31½
15	Mo Pac 5s '78 G	31¾	31¾	31¾
30	Mo Pac 5s '80 H	31¾	31¾	31¾
24	Mo Pac 5s '81 I	32	31½	32
11	Mo Pac gen 4s '75	11½	11¼	11½
1	Mob&O Montg 5s '47	29	29	29
4	Mob & O 4½s '77	21½	21	21½
3	Montreal Tr 5s '41	100½	100¾	100½
20	Nat Dairy 3¾s '51ww	101⅝	101½	101⅝
1	Nat Dist Pr 4½s '45	104⅜	104⅜	104⅜
1	Nat RyMex4s '77 asd	3	3	3
2	Natl Steel 4s '65	105⅝	105⅜	105⅝
2	N EngT&T 4½s '61 B	120¼	120¼	120¼
11	NO Tex&M 5s '56 C	45¼	45	45¼
9	NYC rfg Se2013	92	92	92
24	NYC 4½s 2013 A	83	83	83
16	NYC cn 4s '98	92¾	92¼	92¾
13	NYC 3¾s '46	99⅞	99½	99¾
16	NYC 3¼s '52	102	101¾	102
8	NYC&HR 4½s 2013	83	82¾	83
5	NYC & HR 4s '42	105	105	105
2	NYC La Sh 3½s '98	89¼	88½	88½
8	NYC Mi Cen 3½s '98	88½	88	88½
	NYC Ch & St L 5½s '74 A	87¼	87¼	87¼
47	NY Ch & St L 4½s '78	77¾	77¾	77¾
3	NY Ch & St L 4s '46	99½	99½	99½
3	NY Dock Co 4s '51	50	50	50
3	NY Edis 3¼s '65	101¾	101½	101¾
2	NY Edis 3¼s '66	101⅜	101⅛	101⅜
2	NY O & W gen 4s '55	10	9¾	9¾
3	NY Steam 6s '47	107¼	107¼	107¼
1	NY Steam 5s '51	106	106	106
1	NY S & W gen 5s '40	15	15	15
9	NY S & W rfg 5s '37	21	20	20¼
1	NY Tel 4½s '39	108½	108½	108½
1	NY Tel 3¼s '67	101⅞	101¾	101¾
5	NY Trap Rock 6s '46	81	81	81
1	NY W & Bost 4½s '46	9	9	9
1	Niagara Flls P 3½s '66	103⅜	103⅛	103⅜
10	N L & O Pow 5s '55 A	108	108	108
10	Niagara Sh 5½s '50	94½	94⅛	94½
1	Norf & W 4s '96	117¼	117¼	117¼
2	Nor Am Co 5s '61	103½	103¼	103½
9	Nor Am Ed 5½s '63	104½	104½	104½
5	Nor Am Ed 5s '69 C	100½	100⅜	100½
10	Nor Pac 6s 2047	105½	105	105½
4	Nor Pac 5s 2047 C	93	92¾	93
8	Nor Pac 5s 2047 D	93	92¾	93
6	Nor Pac 4½s 2047	89¼	89⅛	89⅛
7	Nor Pac 3s 2047	70¾	70⅝	70¾
5	Ohio Ed 4s '65	101¼	101¼	101¼
2	Ohio P S 7s '47 111 3-32	111 3-32	111 3-32	
5	Oklahoma G & E 4s '46	101¾	101¾	101¾
2	Pac G & E 3¾s '61	103	103	103
7	Pac Gas & El 4s '64	106¾	106¾	106¾
1	Pac T & T 3¼s '66 B	100⅞	100⅞	100⅞
9	Para Pict 6s '55	99¾	99¾	99¾
5	Para Pict 3¼s '47	85¼	85¼	85¼
1	Penn Dix '41 A	97⅝	97⅝	97⅝
10	Pen P&Lt 4½s '81	101⅛	100⅞	101
9	Pen Co 4s '63	101	101	101
2	Pen RR gen 5s '68	114¾	114¾	114¾
1	Pen RR cn 4½s '60	119	119	119
36	Pen RR gen 4½s '65	110	109½	110
10	Pen RR 4½s deb '70	98¾	98½	98½
2	Pen RR 3¾s '70	98	98	98
7	Pen RR 3 s '52	101	100¼	101
9	Peo GL&C Chi 5s '47	113¾	113¾	113¾
10	Phelps Dodge 3½s '52	107½	107½	107½
1	Phila Co 5s '67	98¼	98¼	98¼
7	Phil Elec 3½s '67	104¼	104¼	104¼
3	Phil Real C&I 6s '49	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛
1	Ph Read C&I 5s '73	21	21	21
18	Philippine Ry 4s '37	18¼	18	18
2	Pitt&WVa 4½s '60C	76½	76½	76½
2	Portl Gen E 4½s '60	54⅜	54⅜	54⅜
6	Postal Tel&C 5s '53	16	15¼	15⅜
2	Pressed Stl C 5s '51	89⅞	89⅞	89⅞
2	Readg 4½s '97 A	105½	105½	105½
5	Republic Steel 4½s '61	91	90¾	90¾
17	Republic Steel 4½s '56	92¼	92	92¼
1	Saguenay P&L 4¼s66	101¼	101¼	101¼
9	StLIM&S4sR&G 33	70	69¾	70
34	St L & F 4½s '78	16½	16	16½
8	StLSF4½78ctf st	15	14½	15
10	St L S F 4s '50 A	17½	17½	17½
11	St L S F 4s '50A ct	16	15⅞	16
5	St L SW 1st 4s '89	83	83	83
1	St Paul UnDep 5s 72	119½	119½	119½
20	SA&A Pass 4s '43	96	95⅞	96
7	Seab A L cn 6s '45	14¼	14	14
1	Sea A L 6s '45 ct	13½	13½	13½
5	Sea AL rfg 4s 59	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜
1	Sea-AllFla 6s35A ct	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛
12	Shell Un 3½s '51	99¼	99⅛	99¼
10	Simmons 4s '52	97	96⅞	97
3	Skelly Oil 4s '51	98⅞	98¾	98⅞
3	Soc Vac Oil 3½s '50	105⅛	105⅛	105⅛
5	Sou KrKaft 4¼s'46	98¼	98¼	98¼
3	Sou Pac 4½s '68	77	77	77
11	Sou Pac 4½s '81	77¼	77¼	77¼
10	Sou Pac 4½s '69	76¾	76¾	76¾
5	Sou Pac rfg 4s '55	103⅝	103½	103½
5	Sou Pac clt 4s '49	83½	83	83½
48	Sou Pac 3¾s '46	96½	95⅞	96
20	Sou Pac 4½s Ore '77	87⅛	86⅞	87⅛
1	Sou Pac SPTer 4s '0	106⅝	106⅝	106⅝
1	Sou Ry cn 5s '94	99	99	99
4	Sou Ry gen 4s '56	61	61	61
3	S W Gas&El 4s '60	101¼	101¼	101¼
13	Stand Oil N J 3s '61	97½	97¼	97½
3	Studebaker 6s cv'45	92¼	92¼	92¼
6	Swift&Co 3¾s '50	105⅞	105¾	105¾
4	Ten El Pow 6s '47A	84	83½	83½
2	T RR A StL 5s '44	116⅝	116⅝	116⅝
16	Tex Corp 3½s '51	104	103⅞	103⅞
5	Tex&Pac 5s '80D	96¾	96¾	96¾
1	T M-MP Ter 5½s '64	110¼	110¼	110¼
3	Third ARve 5s '37	82	82	82
20	Third Ave aj5s 60	10¾	9⅞	10¾
4	Third Ave 4s '60	40	40	40
8	Title WasO 3½s '52	100	100	100
13	Un El Mo 3¾s '62	104¾	104¾	104¾
13	Un Oil Cal 3½s '52	107¼	107	107¼
3	Un Pac 1st 4s '47	112	112	112
3	Un Pac rfg 4s 2008	107¼	107¼	107¼
1	Un Pac 3½s '71	95	94⅝	95
1	Un Pac 3¼s '70	95⅜	95⅛	95⅜
2	Unit Drug 5s '53	86	85⅞	86
10	U S Rub 5s '47	105	105	105
2	Utah Lt&Tr 5s '44	93¾	93¾	93¾
1	Utah P&L 5s '44	94¾	94¾	94¾
300	Util P&L 5s '59	45¼	45	45¼
9	Vertientes Sug 7s '42ct	14	13	13
5	Va El & Pow 4s '55A	107⅞	107⅞	107⅞
4	Virginian Ry 3¾s '66	105	105	105
1	Wabash 1st 5s '39	81¾	81¾	81¾
4	Walker H 4¼s '45	105¼	105	105
11	Walwrth 4s '55	78¾	77¾	78¾
11	Warner Bros 6s '39	87¼	87	87¼
2	Warner Quinl 6s '39	53⅜	53⅜	53⅜
4	Warren Bros 6s '41	40	40	40
3	West Pen P 3½s '66	105½	105½	105½
2	West Md 4s '52	98⅞	98⅞	98⅞
6	West Pac 5s '46 asd	25½	25⅜	25½
8	West Un 5s '38	100¼	100¼	100¼
10	Western Un 5s '51	79¾	79	79¾
15	Western Un 5s '60	78	77⅞	78
2	Western Un 4½s '50	79⅞	79½	79⅞
88	Weston Elec 4s 2361	88	87½	88
10	Wheel Stl 4½s '66A	98¼	95	95
2	Willm & S Falls 5s '38	102½	102½	102½
12	Wilson & Co 4s '55	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜
2	WisCen 4s '49	18¼	18¼	18¼
2	Youngst S&T 4s '61	101⅜	101⅜	101⅜

Foreign Bonds

1	Abitibi P & P 5s '53	83¼	83¼	83¼
1	Akershus 5s '63	100¼	100¼	100¼
3	Antwerp 8s '55	102	101½	102
29	Argentine 4s '72	93¾	93¾	93¾
12	Argentine 4s '72 new	93⅞	93¾	930⅞
6	Argentine 4½s '71	102¼	102¼	102¼
20	Arg 6s 1961 May	100½	100 0-32	100½
2	Australia 4½s '56	101½	101	101
5	Brazil 8s '41	41¼	41¼	41¼
12	Brazil 6½s '26-'57	33¼	33	33
6	Brazil 6½s '27-'57	35½	35	35
5	Brazil C Ry El 7s '52	34¾	34½	34¾
4	Buen A 4½s 4¾s '77	76¾	76¾	76¾
1	BuenA4¼s4½sAug'76	76½	76½	76½
4	Buen2A 4½s 4¾s '75	81	80⅝	81
5	Bulgaria 7s '67	28⅞	28⅞	28⅞
4	Canada 5s '52	112¾	112¾	112¾
3	Canada 4s '60	107¼	107¼	107¼
38	Canada 3¼s '61	99¾	99¼	99⅜
3	Canada 4s '67	93½	93½	93½
3	Canada 2½s '45	99¼	99¼	99¼
2	Canada 3¼s '46	99⅛	99⅛	99⅛
10	Chile Mt Bk 6½s '57	15¼	15¼	15¼
2	Chile Mtg Bk 6s '61	15¼	15¼	15¼
8	Chile Mtg Bk 6s '62	15¼	15¼	15¼
3	Chile 7s '42	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜
4	Chile 6s '60	17⅜	17½	17⅜
2	Chile 6s '61 Jan	17⅜	17½	17⅜
2	Col Agr Bank 6s '48	23⅞	23⅞	23⅞
3	Colomb 6s '61 Oct	23⅜	23½	23⅜
3	Colom Mt Bk 7s '46	23½	23½	23½
2	Copenhag 5s '52	100½	100½	100½
2	Cordoba City 7s '57	82	82	82
1	Cordoba Pv 7s '42	96½	96½	96½
68	Cuba 5½s '45	59¼	58	59
1	Cuba 4½s '49	101⅛	101⅛	101⅛
2	Dom 5½s '42	74	74	74
1	Estonia 7½s '67	99	99	99
2

Green to Urge Expulsion Of C.I.O. Unions

By Frederick W. Carr
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

DENVER, Colo., Oct. 2—The American Federation of Labor is moving out of a period of self-defense into one of aggressive attack to culminate in possible expulsion of original C. I. O. unions and invasion of the great new territory opened by the C. I. O. in industry this year, William Green, president of the A. F. of L., indicated on establishing himself here for the Federation's annual convention starting next week.

"We'll carry the fight into the enemies' country where we are going to win decisive battles," Mr. Green shouted in concluding a fervent address to the building trades department of the federation.

A few hours later he made that threat specific at a press conference when announcing that in all probability the A. F. of L. would charter new unions in the automobile, steel, rubber and glass industries.

Must Authorize

To do that, the coming convention of the A. F. of L. must authorize expulsion of the C. I. O. unions in these industries. At present they are suspended, and while debarred from participating in Federation activities, still retain the right to be the only international unions in their fields, free from interference from rival international unions of the same jurisdiction.

In a limited way the process of counter invasion by the A. F. of L. is already progressing, Mr. Green pointed out, in rubber, the garment industry, newspapers, textiles and John L. Lewis' home field of coal mining.

Sentiment for expulsion appears to be surging quietly but strongly among the delegates, but so it was prior to the initiation of last year's convention. At that time, however, Mr. Green stood against ouster, favoring the milder reprisal of suspension. Mr. Green's counsel is very influential. Various other notables sided with him and the expulsion wave subsided.

This year Mr. Green came in the height of his militancy, telling the building tradesmen "at no time have we compromised," and again, "those who don't believe in the philosophy of the American Federation of Labor may get out and stay out."

Morale Advances

What has happened is an advance in the morale of the A. F. of L., and a slump in that of the C. I. O. At its last convention the Federation was backed up against the wall. Its prestige was injured, it had lost nearly a million members by the C. I. O. withdrawals, many of its own people wavered and were unwilling to do more than suspend. Moreover the C. I. O. was beginning its tremendous upward bound.

Since then, to its own astonishment, the A. F. of L. has seen the largest growth in membership by several hundred thousand it has ever had in a single year. Much of this is due to the C. I. O., part to the National Labor Relations Act.

Many an employer who had fought A. F. of L. unions for years has sent hurry-up calls to the Federation this year to save him from the C. I. O. "The C. I. O. is not hurting us but helping us," commented a Federation official here this week. "We are getting into places that we never could break into before, and getting their cooperation."

While certain union presidents have switched this year to the expulsion proposal, a block of opinion continues to hold out against it. Many of the rank and file members persist in a hope for peace and a desire for reunion. But the compromise feeling has dwindled. Actually the outlook for mending the split is regarded among delegates as poor.

On the C. I. O. side, the insurgents grant that they have been heading all summer toward the formation of a rival federation, and Mr. Lewis recently termed the C. I. O. a "new labor movement."

It will take a two-thirds vote of the convention to revoke the C. I. O. charters. Strategy will have its part in the outcome.

If expulsion is authorized, ousting will not be done directly by the convention, but the power to expel will be given to the Federation's executive council. This procedure follows the constitution. Only the convention can order ejection, and only the council can carry it out.

Speculation followed Mr. Green's pronouncements as to whether the convention, if it acted, might give the council mandatory instructions to expel, or might leave removal optional at the council's discretion.

Building Trades

The council might expel all but one or two in the prospect that these, still reputedly sympathetic to the A. F. of L., might break away from the C. I. O. and come back to the Federation, according to a report. However, some council members are known to be against such a plan, one saying flatly yesterday that if expulsion was put up to the council he did not favor drawing a line among the original C. I. O. group, but judged a clean sweep logical.

Amid the flare-up of C. I. O. discussion, the building trades department, numbering nearly a third of the Federation's entire membership, closed a momentous conference after these events:

1. The department improved its new machinery for settling jurisdictional disputes while keeping its members on the job without stoppage of work.

2. Its president warned the building trades that if they failed to govern themselves enough to contral their internal fights with consequent delays to construction, the government would step in and regulate their business.

3. It was voted to bring pressure on Congress to expand the new housing program by increase of funds and removal of several restrictions.

4. The 30-hour week was given a hollow endorsement. Many union leaders concede privately that the six-hour day and five-day week is impractical for building construction in the north.

5. Old friction between the trades in the department was revived by ten unions banding to turn out the old president and secretary-treasurer for internal reasons.

Strike Settlement

Applauding the new system of settling jurisdictional strikes, first through local arbitration boards and as a final resort through a national referee (Dr. John A. Lapp), the retiring president, J. W. Williams said he hoped the procedure would succeed, because then it would be a solution of building disputes.

"Unless we do that, we might have to look forward to legislation by our Federal Government, a thing I have dreaded for years, to control the labor movement of this country," Mr. Williams admonished the union officials.

"Some people say that cannot be done, that we are too big. Well, we are not bigger than the Federal Government. It has been done in other countries.

"Unless we take care to settle these matters among ourselves in an amicable way with a man like Dr. Lapp as arbitrator, we must expect the Federal Government to take some action to rectify the mistake.

"When the Federal government does that, you will have nothing to say about the administration of your affairs. An administrator will be appointed, and in my opinion he will not be a member of organized labor. He will not be a man with experience of what we have gone through in the past nearly 50 years."

The newly elected president of the department is Joseph A. McInerney of New York City, a vice-president of the Marble Polishers and Tile Setters' Union, while the new secretary-treasurer is Herbert Rivers, of Washington, D. C., a vice-president of the Hod Carriers, Building and Common Laborers' Union.

Note to Italians On Intervention Moderate in Tone

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Oct. 2—Studied moderation is the keynote of the joint note handed to the Italian Foreign Minister today by the French and British Ambassadors at Rome, inviting Italy to discuss the Spanish problem.

The two countries, despite the calm phrases in which the note is couched, unofficially profess themselves determined to do their utmost to secure an early settlement of intervention. Failing this, they declare, the French frontier will be opened and steps taken to supply the Loyalist Government in Spain with sinews of war of all kinds.

The discussion in which Italy is invited to participate is described in London and Paris as a continuation of the Paris parleys which have just resulted in bringing Italy into the Nyon anti-piracy arrangement subject to approval by other Nyon signatories. This, it is generally supposed, will be readily granted except by Soviet Russia.

In informed circles the pretext given for Germany's not being invited too is that participation of Germany would involve that of Russia, since both have no direct interests in the Mediterranean. In view of present strained relations between Rome and Moscow it was thought desirable to leave the latter country out, especially as Premier Mussolini's visit to Germany has been so successful that it is obviously easy for Italy to watch over Germany's interests during the discussions.

WIXAL Programs From Boston

All time is eastern standard. Add five hours for Greenwich mean time (G. M. T.).

Sunday, Oct. 3
Dial 15.25mc (19.67m)
10:15 a. m.—Chimes and morning service of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts.
Dial 11.79mc (25.45m)
4:45 p. m.—Tuning signal.
5:00 p. m.—Inaugurating WIXAL's 1937-38 broadcasting season.
Dial 6.54mc (49.67m)
7:00 p. m.—Chimes and evening service of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts.

Monday, Oct. 4
Dial 11.79mc (25.4m)
4:45 p. m.—Tuning signal.
4:50 p. m.—URSIgram Broadcast, News of Natural Science
5:00 p. m.—Rebroadcast feature hour.
6:00 p. m.—"The Monitor Views the News."
Dial 6.04mc (49.6m)
7:00 p. m.—Music for the dinner hour.
7:30 p. m.—Modern Radio: I. Introduction. Conducted by C. Davis Belcher.

Tuesday, Oct. 5
Dial 11.79mc (25.4m)
4:45 p. m.—Tuning signal.
4:50 p. m.—URSIgram Broadcast, News of Natural Science.
5:00 p. m.—"L'Heure Symphonique": Fourth Symphony of Brahms.
6:00 p. m.—"The Monitor Views the News."
Dial 6.04mc (49.6m)
7:00 p. m.—Dinner hour music.
7:30 p. m.—Splendors of Literature. I. Introduction. Prof. John C. Scammell, Boston University.
8:00 p. m.—"Scherzo": musical interlude.
8:15 p. m.—"The Work Before the United States Congress." Saville R. Davis, Boston journalist.
8:30 p. m.—"Autumn Starlight." Loring Andrews
8:45 p. m.—Musical "Finale."

Wednesday, Oct. 6
Dial 11.79 mc (25.4m)
4:45 p. m.—Tuning signal.
4:50 p. m.—URSIgram Broadcast, News of Natural Science.
5:00 p. m.—Rebroadcast Feature Hour.
Dial 6.04mc (49.6m)
6:00 p. m.—"The Monitor Views the News."
7:00 p. m.—Dinner hour music.
7:30 p. m.—"L'Heure Symphonique": Fourth Symphony of Brahms.
8:30 p. m.—"The World of Science": presented by the Massachusetts Institute of Technology Review.
8:45 p. m.—"For the Shortwave Listener": presented by the Microphone.

Thursday, Oct. 7
Dial 11.79mc (25.4m)
4:45 p. m.—Tuning signal.
4:50 p. m.—URSIgram Broadcast, News of Natural Science
5:00 p. m.—Rebroadcast of the Work Before the United States Congress.
5:15 p. m.—Rebroadcast of Splendors of Literature. I. Introduction.
5:45 p. m.—"Scherzo": musical interlude.
6:00 p. m.—"The Monitor Views the News."
Dial 6.04mc (49.6m)
7:00 p. m.—Dinner hour music.
7:30 p. m.—"Highlights and Shadows of Chemistry": Prof. Tenney L. Davis, Massachusetts Institute of Technology.
7:45 p. m.—"For Leisure Hours": Presented by the Leisure Magazine.
8:00 p. m.—"Fundamentals of Economics": Prof. Ralph E. Freeman, Massachusetts Institute of Technology.
8:30 p. m.—"On the Light Side": musical potpourri.
8:45 p. m.—"Fall Behind the Footlights": Mordaunt Hall, dramatic critic.

Friday, Oct. 8
Dial 11.79mc (25.4m)
3:00 p. m.—Special Broadcast by direct wire from the campus at Williams College, Williamstown, Mass. Induction to office as president of Dr. James P. Baxter.
4:50 p. m.—URSIgram Broadcast, News of Natural Science.
Dial 11.79mc (25.4m)
5:30 p. m.—"Up the Street," Sousa's Band, recording.
5:30 p. m.—"Pathways to Peace": XII. "Solar and Terrestrial Relationships." Dr. Donald H. Menzel, Harvard Observatory.
5:45 p. m.—Rebroadcast of "For Leisure Hours."
6:00 p. m.—"The Monitor Views the News."
Dial 6.04mc (49.6m)
7:00 p. m.—Music for the dinner hour.
7:30 p. m.—"An Evening With the Edgars."
8:15 p. m.—"Up the Street," Sousa's Band, recording.
8:30 p. m.—"Behold the City": I. New York.

Saturday, Oct. 9
Dial 11.79mc (25.4m)
6:00 p. m.—"The Monitor Views the News."

Sunday, Oct. 10
Dial 15.24mc (19.6m)
11:15 a. m.—Church Service, Trinity Church, Boston.
Dial 11.79mc (25.4m)
4:45 p. m.—Tuning signal.
5:00 p. m.—Devotional period.
5:30 p. m.—"In the College President's Study."
6:00 p. m.—"The World's Week," conducted by Volney D. Hurd, Boston journalist.
Dial 6.04mc (49.6m)
7:00 p. m.—"On the Light Side," musical potpourri.
7:15 p. m.—Rebroadcast of "Fall Behind the Footlights."
7:30 p. m.—Rebroadcast of "Behold the City" I. New York.
8:00 p. m.—Rebroadcast of "Autumn Starlight."
8:15 p. m.—"Tchaikovsky Cycle — First Symphony."

10,000 Eastern Star Delegates Hear Fraternal Work Praised

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Oct. 2—Fraternal organizations of the nation did much pioneer work that paved the way for social security laws, Gov. M. Clifford Townsend of Indiana, told delegates to the twenty-second triennial assembly of the General Grand Chapter of the Order of the Eastern Star, which recently concluded its sessions here. Approximately 10,000 delegates, representing more than 1,500,000 members of the order attended the sessions.

The Governor, the chief guest speaker at the assembly, said that state and federal social security programs were modeled closely after the methods of fraternal organizations. He praised the Eastern Star members for their achievements, their civic mindedness and their interest in good government and welfare of their neighbors.

"Every citizen of the United States has a civic obligation to understand the operations and functions of the government from the township to the Federal Government," he said. "As long as we stand together in firm support of the fundamental principles and aims of democratic government it cannot fail. I firmly believe that education is the best bulwark of democracy and when we bring our problems into the light of intelligent reasoning they can be adjusted."

Background of Order

The Rev. Dr. Guy O. Carpenter of the Central Avenue M. E. Church, Indianapolis, who conducted the religious service of the assembly, in crediting the organization with humanitarian work that preceded social security passage, referred to the Bible text from which the Order of Eastern Star derives its name. This verse of the Bible was: "We have seen His star in the East and have come to worship Him." Among the objectives of the star he mentioned a great concern for humanitarian interest, a desire for world peace, and a want for contentment and security."

The purposes of the assembly were outlined by the retiring Most Worthy Grand Matron, Mrs. Frances Haun, of Milan, Tenn.

The delegates heard anew how Robert Morris of Lagrange, Ky., called together three members of the Masonic Order and their wives in his home in 1876 and founded the Order of Eastern Star. It was he who wrote the ritual. The assembly had as an honored guest Miss Ella Morris Mount of Lagrange, granddaughter of the founder of the order.

Mrs. Haun called upon members of the order to teach youth "the greatest lesson of life—that goodness is happiness."

Mrs. Minnie E. Keyes, Worthy Grand Secretary, and Mrs. Flora E. Campbell, Worthy Grand Treasurer, both of Washington, D. C., and William A. Duvall, retiring Worthy Grand Patron, of Branchville, Md., reported the order in a sound financial condition and with great gains. The flood gave the members a chance to carry out the outstanding pledge of the order, "We help one another," the reports said. Applications for chapters have been received currently from Central America, Chili, South America, Mexico and Nova Scotia, the reports said. There are more than 13,000 chapters of the order in the United States and foreign countries.

Those present saw in the gathering of delegates to the assembly a step toward international understanding. There appeared broad-brimmed sombreros from the western plains and leis of the Hawaiian Islands. Delegates were present from European countries and far corners of the world. An Alaskan dinner was served with reindeer steaks that had been shipped by special refrigeration cars and with cakes topped with blueberries grown in the snow country of the north. Entertainers were clad in parkas and Eskimo furs. Contrasted to the far north entertainment was a Cuban luncheon, with menus handpainted and printed in Spanish, showing native scenes. At this luncheon the favors were corsages of orchids from the marshlands of Cota Rica.

Before close of the assembly, the following officers were elected: Mrs. Anna W. Smalley, of Roundup, Montana, most worthy grand matron and Frank W. Lynn, of Dallas, Texas, most worthy grand patron. San Francisco, Calif., was chosen for the 1940 assembly.

American Women Called to Realism On War and Crime

NEW YORK, Oct. 1 (AP)—American women, Representative Virginia Jenckes of Indiana said today, "are weary of providing cannon fodder." She returned from Europe today.

At the same time, Mrs. Jenckes said American women must be aroused to "the danger of Japanese propaganda in the United States." She recalled that a former American naval officer recently was convicted of conspiring to sell naval information to Japan and that the Japanese Government had never explained why they had taken advantage of a "weak character" to obtain this information.

"American women do too much gushing about the Japanese cherry blossoms which bloom in Washington in the spring," said Mrs. Jenckes.

She planned to leave at once for Washington where she will deliver an address tomorrow before the International Association for Identification at the Department of Justice.

"We must be hard and relentless with the criminal elements," she said. "Women must stop making club houses out of penal institutions and work to save some of the $15,000,000,000 that crime costs annually."

Mrs. Jenckes was the first woman delegate from the United States to the Interparliamentary Union Congress which met this year in Paris.

Car Did Feel 'Sluggish'; Was Locked to Another

DES MOINES, Iowa (AP)—His car acted "a little sluggish," F. J. Beanblossom told police, but he didn't know what the trouble was until he discovered he had towed another car five blocks through traffic.

The bumpers of the two cars had become interlocked when they were parked together.

Medal Winner Urges America To Oppose War

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 1—It is America's duty, in a world filled with fear, to oppose war "not with the frantic desperation of cowards, not with feeble and meaningless platitudes, but with the firm knowledge of her own strength," Judge Theodore Rosen of the Municipal Court declared in a recent American Legion radiocast through Station WIP.

Judge Rosen, who was decorated with the Distinguished Service Cross after the Meuse-Argonne offensive, struck at "the strutting pomp of these professional butchers who say that war is ennobling."

"I don't know as to the rest of the world," he said, "but I do know this: America wants peace! America hates war! America won't have war!"

There were challenges facing the American people today, he declared, which were more urgent and more ennobling than any call to war.

"Every page of our public press," he concluded, "beats with challenges to our intelligence, our man-power, our high national resolve, with a louder summons than any possible issue of arms.

"'Every hour of the court over which I have the honor to preside marshals human problems crying of dislocations in our human society as disastrous in their toll as war, and as fitting for the untrammeled attack of a free people."

Italian Marriages On the Increase; Births Declining

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ROME—As a further inducement to marriage, the Fascist Government has decreed that all employees of the State and of public and private undertakings who marry will henceforth get two weeks holiday with full pay. The many facilities and prizes which were offered last April in order to promote a higher birth rate have now come into force.

Whether as a result of these facilities or for other reasons, there has been a substantial increase in weddings. According to official statistics, marriages in the first six months of 1937 rose 50 per cent over the corresponding period of last year.

The birth rate, however, continues to decline, and the fall is greater in the towns than in the country districts. The government is gravely concerned about this situation, and unless an improvement takes place in the immediate future it is said that drastic measures will have to be adopted.

During the first five months of 1937, births numbered 419,081, or 4783 less than in the corresponding period of 1936.

Heifetz-Rector—Actors

HOLLYWOOD, Calif., Oct. 1 (AP)—Jascha Heifetz, violinist, and George Rector, New York restaurateur, are to act on the screen. Mr. Heifetz will appear next May in Goldwyn's "The Great Musical Festival." Mr. Rector is due here Sunday to start learning his lines for Mae West's "Every Day's a Holiday." Mr. Rector's café, landmark of the early 1900's, will be recreated inside a sound stage.

Sales Tax Disallowance Sought in Saskatchewan

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

REGINA, Sask.—In view of the fact that the Dominion Government held Social Credit legislation passed by the Aberhart Government in Alberta ultra vires and disallowed these laws, the Social Credit Farmer Labor League of Saskatchewan recently forwarded a demand to Ottawa to disallow the recently imposed 2 per cent sales tax, claiming it is an infringement of the British North America Act, the Canadian Constitution.

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 70c a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

AGENTS WANTED

Christmas Cards Deal with leader. Finest $1 assortment. Good profits Mrs. Johnson made $473 Peterson $433 Combination Offer. Experience unnecessary Request samples Doehla, Pitchburg S-41, Mass.

Extra money selling marvelous 21-folder $1 Christmas assortment. 100% profit. Gorgeous Gift Wrapping. Etching, Everyday, Humorous, Religious Boxes. Personals. Experience unnecessary. Write for 21-box on approval. Chilton Greetings. 179 Lincoln, Dept. 113, Boston, Mass.

APARTMENTS—FURNISHED

BOSTON
Homelike furnished suites with kitchenettes; 1-5 rooms for three months' period or longer; $43-$75; Transient Rates somewhat higher. Adjacent to The Mother Church. Shawmut Realty Trust, 24a Clearway Street.

HOUSES FOR SALE

BEVERLY HILLS—Our completely furnished 2-story Mediterranean type home. 600 North Walden Drive.

HOUSES FURNISHED

TO LET—FURNISHED
TUCSON, Arizona—Charmingly furnished house. 1645 E. Silver St. Phone 3074.

COUNTRY BOARD

SEA PINES HOMESTEAD
A spacious, quaint, Cape Cod home with adjacent cottages and cabins, sunny paths through the pines on large estate with private beach; enjoyable companionship, friendly fireSides; moderate rates; transportation to Christian Science services Address FAITH BICKFORD, Brewster, Mass.

REAL ESTATE

OREGON—30 miles south of Portland, this 105-acre improved farm is offered for sale or exchange; price $25,000; has 16 acres grafted Franquette walnuts; all fall crops in; modern eight-room home, servants' cottage; this is an outstanding property; exclusive broker. E. G. KINGWELL, Salem, Oregon.

RETIRING TO CALIFORNIA?
Coldwater Canyon, 2.22 acres, superb view; site for lovely home near high class movie stars' homes; $12,500; quiet, secluded, restricted; six minutes Beverly Hills post office. Phone OX 0395 C. MARTIN, Owner 3151½ N. Almont Dr., Beverly Hills, Calif.

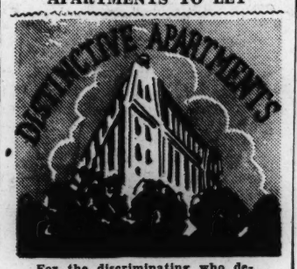
ROOMS FOR TOURISTS

JACKSON, MISS.—The Maples, 619 W. Pearl, 1 block south of U. S. 80—Quiet, restful rooms with hot and cold running water; meals optional; free garage, tourists welcome. Tel. 1976.

Local Classified
United States and Canada

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 35c a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

APARTMENTS TO LET



For the discriminating who demand distinctive apartments with complete hotel service. The Braemore offers the ideal solution. Luxuriously furnished, 1 to 3 room suites, with serving pantries are now available at moderate rentals. You will like the traditional atmosphere at The Braemore.

It's only a short walk through the Fenway to The Mother Church.

No liquor sold on the premises

Hotel BRAEMORE
466 Commonwealth Ave. BOSTON

Hotel Gralyn
20 CHARLESGATE WEST
One Block from Kenmore Sq.
BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS
Beautifully located in Boston's most exclusive location. Extremely moderate rates.
2-Room Apartments Furnished and Unfurnished Living Room, Bedroom and Bath, Kitchenette, electric refrigeration.
Single and Double Rooms Kitchenette Privileges
No Liquor Served
KEN more 3000
Robert K. Johnson, Mgr.

3 ROOM SUITES
Large rooms, cork tile floors, kitchens with full size equipment. Plus hotel service as needed. Unfurnished, from $85.
MYLES STANDISH
BEACON ST., AT BAY STATE ROAD
Nordblom Mgt. BOSTON COM. 4500

The New DUNVEGAN
1654 Massachusetts Ave.
Cambridge, Mass.
SMART, ultra-modern, two-room suites. Features: elevator service; refrigeration, incineration, wood burning fireplaces, screened-in porches, all outside exposures. Located in the desirable Harvard Square zone. Rentals $45-$55. Res. Supt.

CLIFFORD V. MILLER, Inc.
MANAGEMENT LON. 5700

BOSTON — Unfurnished apt., 3 rooms, hot water heat; continuous hot water; $45. Call after 5 p. m. LAF. 1869.

CAMBRIDGE, MASS.—Heated 4-room apt. in 3-family house; near Harvard Sq. 18 Wendell St. Phone TRO. 3749.

APARTMENTS — FURNISHED

ST. PETERSBURG, FLA.—New, modernistic, furnished, accommodate 4; garage; Christian Scientists preferred; $100 monthly. Address DIEMER, Hillcrest Hotel, Toledo, Ohio.

SUBLET—Attractively furnished one room, bath and complete kitchen, in excellent house. 16 E. 98th, N. Y. C. AT. 9-9509.

AUTOMOBILES FOR SALE

A 1933 WILLYS coupe, rumble seat; can do 28 miles per gallon; excellent condition; privately owned. Wellesley 1248-J (Mass.).

BEAD RESTRINGING

35c and up. Restrung on Genuine Silk Cable
ARTHUR W. FITT, 26 West Street, Boston

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

BEAUTY shop, university town, three booths; excellent clientele; cheap rent; established 5 years. Gainesville, Fla. 209 W. Main No.

CORSETIERES

A CORSET, CORSELETTE or BRASSIERE designed and fitted to your form will assure you comfort and also mold your figure to fit the present day fashions
IDA GORDON
18 E. 53rd St. New York City Plaza 3-3318

DOGS FOR SALE

DACHSHUND puppies of quality, beautiful coats, conformation and disposition. 95 Welland Road, Brookline, Mass. LON. 1663.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

CHARLOTTE GORDON AGENCY, 122 EAST 58TH, N. Y. C., has excellent positions for Governesses, Nurses, Cooks, Kitchen Maids, Waitresses, Chambermaids, Housworkers, Couples, References necessary.

Local Classified
United States and Canada

FOLDING CHAIRS

FOLDING CHAIRS AND TABLES for sale or rent, new and used. JACKSON FOLDING CHAIRS, 27 Haymarket Square, Boston.

FOR SALE—MISCELLANEOUS

FOR SALE—Hand crocheted bedspread; price reasonable; may be seen at 10 Rockland Ave. Roxbury, Mass. MRS. B. JACOBSON.

FOR SALE OR LEASE

REFINED furnished house, 16 rooms, guest home or private; fruit trees beautiful garden on lake; $5000 cash; $100 per month. Information, write MRS. ELIZABETH STONER, 2 West Gore, Orlando, Fla.

FOR SALE OR RENT

WEYMOUTH, MASS.—For sale or rent, a home ideal in location, size and arrangement, for nursing home. Write MRS. CHAS. A. CLAPP, Box 44, Weymouth.

FOUNTAIN PENS REPAIRED

EXCHANGE your old pen for a new modern style; liberal allowance expert repairs. LATREMORE'S, 45 Bromfield St., Boston.

FURNITURE FOR SALE

SUBSTANTIAL savings on sample furniture from finest manufacturers and interior decorators, for every room; also highest quality slightly used furniture in New York; we are authorized agents for new Simmons Beautyrest bedding and studio beds. LLOYDS SALESROOMS, 239 East 60th St., N. Y. C.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

NURSE for healthy infant, only child, no other duties. Write Advertiser, 118 Ingalls Road, Fort Monroe, Virginia.

HOMES WITH ATTENTION

Hillcrest
473 Waltham Street, West Newton, Mass., for permanent or temporary guests; care if needed; booklets W. N. 3384.
MRS. AMBER C. DOW

HOUSES FOR SALE

HANOVER, MASS.—Charming colonial, over 200 years old, with all the old features preserved; electric kitchen, 2 baths, oil heat; station 4 minutes away makes Boston commuting convenient; reduced price because moving out of state. R. A. CARTER, Washington Street near The Four Corners. Phone Hanover 106.

MAYWOOD, N. J.—Real home, convenient school, churches, transportation; good neighborhood, corner, 4 bedrooms, oil burner, electric refrigeration, garage, large playroom. BAER, owner, 65 Thoma Ave. Hack. 31687.

JEWELRY—WATCH REPAIRING

AMERICAN and Swiss watches and clocks; diamond mounting and repairing. HERBERT A. SIMPSON, 333 Washington St., Boston.

MOVING AND STORAGE

ALL details arranged for shipping your HOUSEHOLD GOODS or AUTO between ATLANTIC and PACIFIC COAST Points in TRU freight cars at LOW RATES.
EMERYS FREIGHT CO.
93 Huntington Ave Ken. 4435 Boston

A MORE complete service offered including storage, packing for rail or foreign shipment; local and interstate moving by van. NOBLE & STEVENS, Bonded Warehouseman, 184 Harvard St., Dorchester Center, Boston, Mass. Tel. TALBOT 2400

MIAMI, FLA.—Local and Long Distance Moving; padded, insured, licensed vans; get our low rates first. Flash Express & Storage Co., 251 S. W. 1st Court.

MOVING—LOCAL AND LONG DISTANCE. Fireproof warehouse storage of household effects. KAY FIREPROOF WAREHOUSE, 465 West 150th, N. Y. C. EDgecombe 4-1312.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS

TWO old violins for sale, Phillips Albani and Antonius and Haronymus Amati; sacrifice. Inquire at 240 Huntington Ave., Room 21 (Boston).

WANTED—Would some one wishing to avoid storage allow business woman use of their baby grand piano; best references. Fink. Circle 7-6373, evenings, N. Y. C.

OFFICES TO LET

PRACTITIONER'S office, part time, 551 Fifth Ave., New York City. Telephone Murray Hill 2-8573 or Academy 4-1161.

PAYING GUESTS

GUESTS
MIAMI, FLORIDA—Excellent accommodations for guests at reasonable rates in select neighborhood. MRS. MARY VAN H. EZERMAN, Hostess, 343 North East 27th Street.

PIANOS FOR SALE

BABY grand piano, small size, carefully used by summer resident, available Oct. 1. Tel. Lynn (Mass.) Breakers 2115.

SMALL Chickering Grand, excellent condition; slightly used; $650, $350 cash, balance $25 monthly, without interest. Robert Lawrence Weer, 516 Pierce Bldg., Copley Sq., Boston.

PIANO TUNING

SIDNEY B. DURFEE, Graduate of Perkins Institution, 23 Derby Rd., Watertown Mass. Tel. Mid. 6766 or Center Newton 3074.

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PRINTERS AND STATIONERS
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REAL ESTATE

Finely Appointed House
WELLESLEY HILLS, MASS.—Picturesque design; 7 spacious rooms, 2 baths; large studio, living room, fireplace; wainscoted dining room with large recessed casement window; modern kitchen, elec. refrig., kitchen cabinet, gas range in alcove, built-in china closets, drawers, ironing board. Also reception hall, storeroom, linen closet, large closets in rooms and hallways; finished back hall and cellar way; built-in supply closet, drawers, broom closet; basement laundry, cold-closet; h. w. silent automatic oil-burner; garage attached; garden equipment; well landscaped; fine, quiet location, convenient to all transportation; stores, etc. $95. Open Sunday, 3 Grantland Rd., or by appointment. Week days, owner HANcock 6178.

HINGHAM COLONIAL
New Brick Face Garrison Type
(ALL GAS EQUIPED COLONIAL)
In exclusive Crow Point section: 6 rooms, multiple insulation, tile bath and extra lavatory; linoleum kitchen; equipment includes gas ranges, Electrolux refrigerator; shrubs and large lot, overlooking water; price $8500 on desirable terms. Evenings, owner, Hingham 1334. D. Arthur Brown, 1 Broad Cove Road, Hingham, Mass.

HOUSES AND APARTMENTS
FOR RENT
In Brookline, Newtons, Wellesley and Weston. Carefully selected homes in the better neighborhoods.
HENRY W. SAVAGE, Inc.
Realtors, 273 Harvard Street
Brookline, Asp. 1504
555 Commonwealth Ave., Newton Centre
Cen. New. 5252

GREENWICH, CONN.—Due business change, beautiful colonial, new home, owner built, architecturally designed, woodland setting, brook, private beach anchorage, offered 1936 prices for immediate sale. Further information upon request. MOLLY STARK, Realtor, Post Road, Greenwich 3033.

EAST DENNIS, Cape Cod, Mass.—7-room house, bath, in perfect condition; all modern improvements; 10 acres of land; 3 min. to Cape Cod Bay. Write P. O. Box 74, E. Dennis.

BELMONT HILL
Nature's handiwork dominates this beautifully located new 6-room home with its modern equipment. The surroundings are quiet and restful. An ideal spot for the man or woman who craves a rural atmosphere. Shown by appointment. Call at 80 Leonard St., Belmont 4200. Evenings, Mystic 3313. (Mass.).
M. L. BLAIR

Route No. 1, So. N. H.
The finest exclusive colonial home ever offered for sale in Southern New Hampshire. Very unusual 12-room colonial, fireplaces, old paneling, wainscoting, cornices, etc., all old features in excellent condition. Four acres with fruit and exceptionally landscaped grounds, spring, choice neighbors. Inspection invited. For further details JAMES H. PAGE, Box 224, Hampton, N. H. Office in Hampton Falls on Rt. #1.

ROOMS TO LET

BOSTON — Attractive rooms with comfortable beds, for transient or permanent guests. MRS. COSMAN, 95 Gainsboro St. KEN. 1022.

BOSTON, 346 Commonwealth Ave.—Pleasant homelike rooms, permanent or transient; hot and cold water in closet. COM. 9323.

BOSTON—Well-furnished rooms; light, quiet, fourth floor, elevator; homelike; about ten minutes walk to The Mother Church. Com. 1113.

BOSTON—Warm, well furnished, sunny room, near The Mother Church; business woman. KEN. 7850, Suite 329 after 6:30.

BOSTON, 137 Park Drive—Attractive single room, sunny exposure, ground floor; in beautiful Fenway; short walk from The Mother Church; full use of kitchen. KENmore 8398.

BOSTON, 78 Westland Ave., Apt. 6, near Fenway and The Mother Church—Quiet, single, double, transients, permanents. MANTON. COM. 9273.

BROOKLINE, MASS., 134 Davis Ave.—Attractive room, kitchen privileges; business woman preferred; private home. LON. 2484.

BROOKLINE, MASS., Park St., Coolidge Corner—Lady will let a double or single room in her beautiful furnished apt., transportation and restaurant around the corner; privileges and parking, refs. exchanged. LON. 5037.

BROOKLYN, N. Y. (Borough Hall)—Furnished room with running water; housekeeping if desired; private family; near all subways. Main 4-1690.

CAMBRIDGE, MASS. — Sunny room for a woman in an apartment house; conveniently located; privileges. Tel. TRO. 6607.

CAMBRIDGE, MASS.—Exclusive section; comfortable warm room. KIRkland 2646

N. Y. C. 446 Central Park West (Apt. 7 North)—Desirable; refined environment; convenient transportation; reasonable. Telephone mornings and evenings, Academy 2-8120.

WASHINGTON, D. C., 2026 R St., N. W.—Large attractive room, private bath; in home near Connecticut Ave. Clin. 3488.

Local Classified
United States and Canada

ROOMS AND BOARD

ATTRACTIVE room, three windows, excellent heat, for one or two persons (twin beds) with board; reasonable rates; restful and comfortable home for winter. Write EASTMAN HOUSE, South Berwick, Maine.

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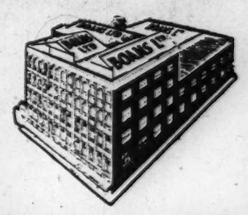
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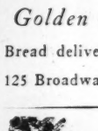
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Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

Monitor Movie Guide

'Dead End' Visits the Street Where Boys Become Gangsters

Back in Circulation (Warner Bros.)—Yellow journalism à la Hollywood. Ruthless managing editor, to save himself from a $1,000,000 libel suit by a wealthy young widow, has the widow indicted on circumstantial evidence for her husband's murder. She is found guilty but saved from execution by the sob sister who had built up the case against her. Newspaper drama of the more violent type which evokes a good deal of excitement in its attack on the circulation-getting methods of some newspapers. Pat O'Brien, Joan Blondell, Margaret Lindsay, John Litel, George E. Stone.—Adults.

Bulldog Drummond Comes Back (Paramount)—Capt. Hugh Drummond's fiancée is kidnaped by mysterious foreigners who lead him on an exciting treasure hunt from his country home, through London's Limehouse district and to a haunted mansion on a lonely road. All the usual hokum of these well-known yarns has been deftly put together by Director Louis King. John Barrymore also comes back to don a few disguises in an excellent performance as Colonel Nielson of Scotland Yard. John Howard, Louise Campbell, Reginald Denny, E. E. Clive.—Adults and young people.

Dead End (United Artists)—One of Hollywood's rare excursions into the field of the social drama, and good film entertainment to boot. Lillian Hellman has stuck pretty close to Sidney Kingsley's original and the five boys who won fame in the original Broadway production of the play were imported to Hollywood for their roles. Marjorie Main repeats her agonizing bit as the gangster's mother. Despite some romanticizing the film remains a violent outcry against slums. Scenes, though almost entirely limited to a single set, are realistic and well photographed. Acting throughout is of a high order. Humphrey Bogart, Sylvia Sidney, Joel McCrea, Claire Trevor, Wendy Barrie.—Adults and mature young people.

Footloose Heiress (Warner Bros.)—Taming of the shrew by a romantic young chap who prefers hobo life to a fortune in his smug father's advertising business. Amusing in places but never rises above Class B. Craig Reynolds, Ann Sheridan, Hugh O'Connell.—Adults.

High, Wide and Handsome (Paramount)—While it is probably high, wide and handsome enough, this might have been a superior film drama without the song interludes. It is made of epic material—the discovery of oil by Pennsylvania farmers and their subsequent fight against the railroads, which seek to freeze them out with high rates. Jerome Kern's songs, sprays of apple boughs and general romance do their best to turn a hard-hitting drama into a tiresome musical romance, and succeed. The spectacle scenes and massed battles are impressive, done as only Hollywood can do them. Randolph Scott, Irene Dunne, Elizabeth Patterson, Raymond Walburn, Charles Bickford, Akim Tamiroff, Alan Hale, Ben Blue, William Frawley.—Adults and young people.

It Can't Last Forever (Columbia)—Silly fable about a young theatrical agent who finds that being a fake fakir is not all easy money and fan mail. Complications are many, preposterous and rather amusing. The newspaper gal is better than the usual Hollywood version although she does occasionally lapse into headlines when dictating her stories. Ralph Bellamy, Betty Furness, Robert Armstrong.—Adults and young people.

The Lady Fights Back (Universal)—Some very fine California scenery serves as a background for some not so very fine plot concerning the obstruction encountered by a young engineer trying to build a power company's dam on a river which has for years been the traditional preserve of a fashionable salmon fishing club. Kent Taylor, Irene Hervey.—Adults and young people.

Renfrew of the Royal Mounted (Grand National)—The plot, the songs and the characters all have a slightly reminiscent air. A minor effort about mounties versus counterfeiters. James Newill sings with vigor and looks a manly mountie. Carol Hughes, Kenneth Harland.—Family.

Under Western Eyes (Garrison)—Joseph Conrad's study of a brilliant youth unwittingly caught in the toils of a revolutionary plot has been made into a remarkably fine film by André Daven and an excellent French cast. The picture has moments of dullness, but the steady disintegration of a man's character under the torture of self-inflicted guilt is well portrayed by Pierre Fresnay, and the surrounding cast is equally adequate. The photography is excellent. Jean-Louis Barrault, Jacques Copeau, Pierre Renoir, Michel Simon.—Adults and mature young people.

Vogues of 1938 (United Artists)—A series of lavish fashion shows amidst the sort of settings which only Hollywood can produce and photographed in excellent technicolor. Poor little rich girl escapes marrying a tiresome tycoon for a career as a clothes model and incidentally shows up the shallowness of her employer's stage-struck wife. Warner Baxter, Joan Bennett, Helen Vinson, Mischa Auer, Alan Mowbray.—Adults and young people.

Pictures of Lasting Interest

Family: "Thin Ice," "Firefly," "Shall We Dance?" "A Family Affair." "Wings of the Morning," "Lloyds of London," "Captains Courageous," "A Day at the Races," "Slim," "Riding on Air," "The Prince and the Pauper."

Adults and Young People: "The Life of Emile Zola," "Souls at Sea," "Spanish Earth," "It's All Yours," "King Solomon's Mines," "The Last Night," "A Star Is Born," "Romeo and Juliet," "Seventh Heaven," "Love Is News," "Make Way for Tomorrow," "Café Metropole," "The Emperor's Candlesticks."

Adults only: "I Met Him in Paris," "Masquerade in Vienna," "Are We Civilized?" "Parnell."

(This Guide Is Printed Saturdays)

Puzzle Corner

Conducted by Puzzlesmith

Cryptogram

What the world needs today was very ably expressed by Secretary of State Cordell Hull the other day. Here is his statement in cryptic form:

"ABC DEFGH ICCHO J FCAKFI AE LCGNCP NI ABC QGCHRCH DEFH, NI J FCNRI EP GJD FJABCF ABJI KIGNVCIOCH PEFVC, NI ABC OKQFCTC XJGKC EP BKTJI FNRBAO JIH GNLCF-ANCO."

A Charade

A Boston reader shares this old-timer:

If from your shelf you take a book,
You'll find me there if you but look;
And if you put me back again,
That I am there is also plain;
Decapitate, 'twill then appear
Without mistake that I am here;
Behead again—you'll want no more,
Because I always come before.

Letter Juggling

Try forming 3 different 7-letter words from the 7 letters given below. Use all 7 letters in each word:

B E E O R S V

How Many at the Meeting?

At a recent political meeting, a serious difference of opinion arose. This led to a split, and a certain number left the meeting. The chairman said that he thought of going, himself, and, if he had, two thirds of those present would have retired. Another member agreed that this would have been true, but added that if he had persuaded two of his friends to remain, the club would have lost only half its number. How many were present at the meeting when it started?

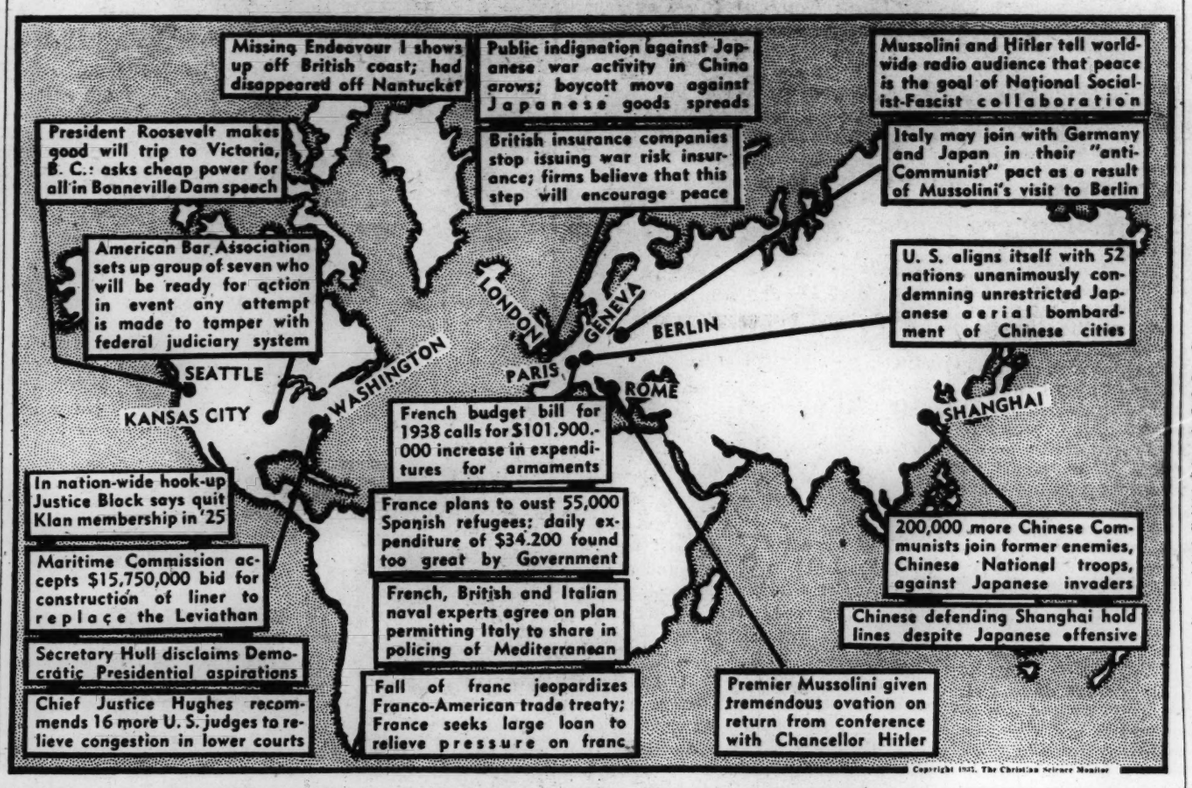
Heroes of Books or Poems

A Durham, N. C., reader shares this interesting list of heroes whose names became the titles of the books or poems, together with their authors. The first has been checked as usual. Try matching the others:

1	Adam Bede	Thackeray	
2	Faust	Fielding	
3	Peter Bell	George Eliot	1
4	Tom Brown	Hawthorne	
5	Henry Esmond	Smollett	
6	Old Mortality	Wordsworth	
7	Martin Chuzzlewit	Goethe	
8	Joseph Andrews	Scott	
9	Humphrey Clinker	Hughes	
10	Septimus Felton	Dickens	

(Answers Appear on This Page)

World News of the Week at a Glance


Missing Endeavour I shows up off British coast; had disappeared off Nantucket
Public indignation against Japanese war activity in China grows; boycott move against Japanese goods spreads
Mussolini and Hitler tell world-wide radio audience that peace is the goal of National Socialist-Fascist collaboration
President Roosevelt makes good will trip to Victoria, B. C.; asks cheap power for all in Bonneville Dam speech
British insurance companies stop issuing war risk insurance; firms believe that this step will encourage peace
Italy may join with Germany and Japan in their "anti-Communist" pact as a result of Mussolini's visit to Berlin
American Bar Association sets up group of seven who will be ready for action in event any attempt is made to tamper with federal judiciary system
U. S. aligns itself with 52 nations unanimously condemning unrestricted Japanese aerial bombardment of Chinese cities
LONDON
GENEVA
BERLIN
PARIS
ROME
SEATTLE
KANSAS CITY
WASHINGTON
SHANGHAI
French budget bill for 1938 calls for $101,900,000 increase in expenditures for armaments
In nation-wide hook-up Justice Black says quit Klan membership in '25
France plans to oust 55,000 Spanish refugees; daily expenditure of $34,200 found too great by Government
Maritime Commission accepts $15,750,000 bid for construction of liner to replace the Leviathan
French, British and Italian naval experts agree on plan permitting Italy to share in policing of Mediterranean
200,000 more Chinese Communists join former enemies, Chinese National troops, against Japanese invaders
Secretary Hull disclaims Democratic Presidential aspirations
Chief Justice Hughes recommends 16 more U. S. judges to relieve congestion in lower courts
Fall of franc jeopardizes Franco-American trade treaty; France seeks large loan to relieve pressure on franc
Premier Mussolini given tremendous ovation on return from conference with Chancellor Hitler
Chinese defending Shanghai hold lines despite Japanese offensive
Copyright 1937, The Christian Science Monitor

Sunbonnet Sue

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

Daily Anecdote

Victory

When the time drew near for Peter the Great to ascend the throne of Russia, the Princess Regent plotted to destroy his claim by subjecting him to the company of a band of young profligates.

She watched with guarded care the conduct of the young prince, as he mingled with the roistering company; but, alas for her scheme, she could detect not the slightest change in his ways. In Peter's new companions, however, she was soon able to observe a marked change, for the sagacity, sobriety, and morality of the Prince began to turn them away from their profligate ways to the love of manly sports and other wholesome and improving endeavors.

The strong in character had lifted the weak.

Peace

It is in peace that our commerce flourishes most, and that our taxes are most easily paid.—Monroe.

Quotation for Today

THE present moment is all we can call our own for works of mercy, of righteous dealing, and of family tenderness.—George Eliot.

In Lighter Vein

Enthusiastic

"Was my father very violent when you asked if you could marry me?"

"Was he! He nearly wrung my hand off!"—Tit-Bits.

Not Hungry

"What about sitting out the next dance and having a little tête-à-tête?"

"Gracious! After that enormous supper? I couldn't eat a thing."—Das Interessante Blatt (Vienna).

Good Stuff

"Nice frock you're wearing."

"Yes Do you like it? I had it for my twentieth birthday."

"Really! It's worn well."—Whitley Seaside Chronicle.

Tit for Tat

"Dear Clara," wrote the young man, "pardon me, but I'm getting so forgetful. I proposed to you last night, but really forgot whether you said yes or no."

"Dear Will," she replied by note, "so glad to hear from you. I knew that I said no to somebody last night, but had forgotten who it was."—Grit.

She's Shaving Himself

Until late in the reign of Charles II, young women did not act upon the English stage, handsome young men taking female parts.

One evening the King, coming to witness a play, found the actors not ready to begin, and after a lengthy wait, sent to know the reason.

"Please, Sire, the queen was not shaved yet."

"Something's wrong with our radio, too" —New Yorker

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Sunday Service

Long Beach, Calif.

One of the downtown churches of this city maintains a watchman in front of the church during each service, to direct traffic and to regulate parking.

Recently one Sunday morning this watchman noticed that a car belonging to one of the members had a flat tire. The ushers, at his request, were able to secure the keys from the woman who owned the car. The watchman, during the service, in addition to his regular duties, changed the flat for the spare.

The owner of the car, and the ushers who knew of the incident, rejoiced at this act of brotherly love and developed a greater desire to serve their fellow man.

Vocations

Readers of The Christian Science Monitor are invited to share in this column ideas that have brought supply. $1 is paid for each item accepted.

Indexing Telephone Books

A man came to my door offering to index any telephone book.

He had one with him already indexed, and left it with me and took mine, which he would prepare for the next customer—only asking 50 cents for indexing.—Mrs. W. W., Winnipeg, Man.

A Word a Day

Notes and Queries

Absolute—*Ab'-so-lute.*

Back of this word lies the Latin *absolvere*, "to set free"; so we have come to use "absolute" in the sense of "free from imperfections or deficiency." That which is absolute is detached from even the merest hint of incompleteness—it is perfect.

Act, react—Although "react" is normally accented on the second syllable, when the word is used with "act" and in obvious contrast, stress should be placed on the new syllable, *re'-akt.*

Aggravate — *Ag'-rg-vate* (first *a* short, second as in *sofa*, third long).

The use of this word in the sense of "exasperate, provoke, irritate" is colloquial or dialectical. (Avoid, for example, "The child aggravated her.") As the derivation suggests (Latin *ad*, "to," and *gravare*, "to load or make heavy"—*gravis*, "heavy"), the word is properly employed in constructions where "to make worse," "to render less tolerable," "to make more offensive," etc., could be substituted; as, "The submarine and poison gas have aggravated the horrors of warfare."

Alkali—*Al'-ka-li* (first *a* short, second as in *sofa*, i long).

This word was incorporated into English from the Arabic *al qali*, in which *al* means "the," and *qali* designates the calcined ashes of the glasswort plant, which abounds in soda. The ashes constitute a mild chemical base which can neutralize acid.

An alkali is a compound capable of reacting with acids to form a third quality, salt. As every high school student of chemistry will remember, ammonium hydroxide is one of the familiar alkalis or bases; and it is frequently used by the student in precipitating matter from acid solutions.

All-in-all—To be read as one word, with no stress whatever on the middle syllable.

Annihilate—The latest Webster's seems to prefer the pronunciation without the *h* sound; but we trust no one will feel a sense of disloyalty after uttering the word *a-ni'-hih-late*—the way we have always heard educated persons pronounce it (and it is thus recorded by the Oxford and Standard dictionaries).

Whatever is annihilated is reduced to nothing; it is utterly destroyed; it ceases to exist in any form. In this, the word is identical in meaning with its Latin source, *annihilare*, "to reduce to nothing," compounded of *ad*, "to," and *nihil*, "nothing"—a contraction of *ne hilum*, "not a thread."

Bias—*Bi'-ass* (*i* long, *a* clipped-short).

This word does yeoman service: It is used as an adjective in the sense of "diagonal, slanting" ("The garment had a bias design"), as an adverb meaning "in a slanting manner" ("The cloth was cut bias"), as a verb suggesting "to incline to one side" ("The judge was not biased"), and as a noun, either in the common sense of "a diagonal or slant," or in the figurative sense of "a leaning of the mind, a tendency, an inclination, a prejudice."

It is in the noun use ("The bias of education enforces . . .") that some scholars profess to find light on the root of the French *biais*, "a slope, slant," from which we copied our word. They hold that the French word very likely goes back to the Latin *bifacem*, used in the sense of "looking sidewise or sidelong, squinting." This appearance, of course, is characteristic of one who has his own slant on things—that is, one who is biased—and is giving an indifferent or skeptical hearing to the other side.

Common denominator—The denominator of a fraction is the number below the line (for example, the 4 in 3/4); and it is so called because it denominates, or names, the parts—whether thirds, fourths, fifths, etc.—into which a unit is divided. A common denominator is a denominator common to several fractions (for example, the 10 in 2/10, 4/10, and 9/10).

Contingent—*Kon-tin'-jent* (o and *e* clipped-short, *i* short).

The Latin *contingere*, "to touch, relate" (*cum*, "together," and *tangere*, "to touch"), lies back of our word, which we use in the sense of "subject to something else; depending upon a preceding event; conditioned upon or touching another situation."

Defendant, plaintiff—In legal proceedings, a defendant is brought into court to defend himself against the complaint of the plaintiff—the one who brings the legal action. Incidentally, a defendant, even though he is unjustly prosecuted, must present his defense—otherwise, because of his default, the suit may be decided against him.

Dolorous—*Dol'-er-us* (*o* as in doll, *e* as in maker, *u* as in circus). "Doleful," of course, calls for long *o*.

This word is derived from the Latin *dolor*, "bodily or mental pain, grief, anguish," from *dolere*, "to grieve." We use "dolorous" in the sense of "sorrowful, full of grief" or "occasioning pain or anguish." ("Doleful" is usually applied to that which is exaggeratedly dismal or dreary; as, "a doleful whine.")

Either, neither—Webster's, the Standard, and the Thorndike Century Junior dictionaries record usage as "*e'-ther* or *i'-ther*, and *ne'-ther* or *ni'-ther*"; and the Oxford offers "*i'-ther* or *e'-ther*, and *ni'-ther* or *ne'-ther*." From this we may conclude that *e'-ther* and *ne'-ther* are preferred in America, and *i'-ther* and *ni'-ther* in Britain.

However, we do not hold with those who insist that *i'-ther* and *ni'-ther* are merely cultural affectations in America. Many Americans use these pronunciations from their earliest school days. It is true, of course, that in many sections these pronunciations are rarely used except by social climbers.

A safe rule is to use the pronunciation which is as natural as possible for the speaker, and as familiar as possible to the listeners.

Ephesians, Ezekiel—The first *e* in these words is sounded as in debate—virtually long *e* in an unaccented syllable. Both words have three syllables.

"Gift that Moses commanded" (Matt. 8:4)—See Lev. 14 for the "law of the leper in the day of his cleansing.' In the present instance, the priest's acceptance of the sacrifice (two he lambs and one ewe lamb of the first year, without blemish) would provide valid testimony of the healing.

Nahum—Sound the *h*, but not too prominently; *Nay'-hum* (long *a*, short *u*).

Questions—Questions which may be answered yes or no are usually to be read with a rising inflection.

Ratio—Preferably two syllables.

Simulate—*Sim'-u-late.*

There is a familiar command in military training camps which illustrates the proper use of this word: "Simulate firing!" Each recruit proceeds to sight his rifle, pull the trigger, operate the cartridge magazine, etc., just as he would in actual engagement but no bullets are used. The recruit has pretended firing, he has "made like" firing—and here we get down to the Latin root *simulare*, "to feign, pretend, make like," from *similis*, "like."

The word is commonly used in the meaning of "to assume the mere appearance of, without the reality; to assume the signs or indications of, falsely; to counterfeit." There is nothing genuine about simulation; the underlying purpose is deception, fraud.

Wholly — Discriminate between "wholly" and "holy" by sounding the first *hole'-lih*, and the second *ho'-lih*.

Bible Facts

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Thomas L. Leishman, M. A.

Matthew's Bible

In the year 1537 there appeared in England a volume which is commonly called "Matthew's Bible" from the fact that on its title page there appears the name "Thomas Matthew"; though, as a matter of fact, that was only a pseudonym, for the man who brought out this edition of the Scriptures was a certain John Rogers.

Rogers did not produce a new translation. He simply reprinted Tyndale's Pentateuch (Genesis to Deuteronomy) and his New Testament, adding also the books from Joshua to II Chronicles apparently from a manuscript left by Tyndale; while the remainder of the books, from Ezra to Malachi, were a reprint from Coverdale's translation—though it may be added that Rogers carefully edited the whole.

Matthew's Bible is important, in that it formed the basis for many later revisions including the Authorized Version; indeed, so well did Bishop Cranmer like it that he averred that not "till a day after doomsday" would a better rendering be forthcoming!

Puzzle Corner Answers

Cryptogram: "The world needs a return to belief in the pledged word, in a reign of law rather than unlicensed force, in the supreme value of human rights and liberties."

A Charade: There—Here—Ere.

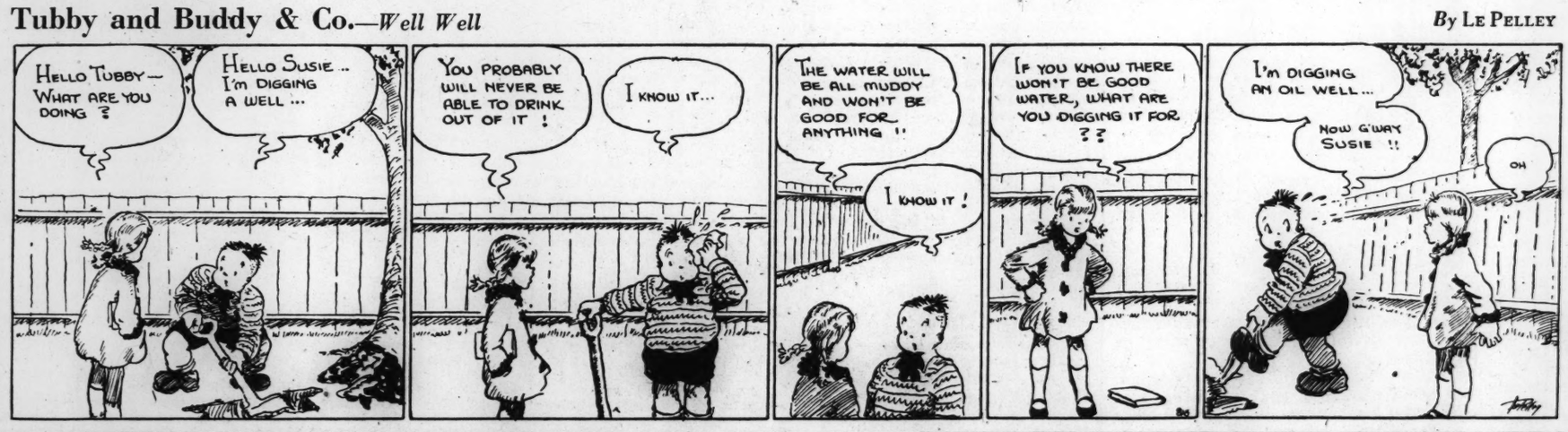
Letter Juggling: Observe, obverse, verbose.

How Many at the Meeting?: 18 were present, and 11 left. If 12 had gone, two thirds would have retired. If only 9 had gone, the meeting would have lost half its members.

Heroes of Books or Poems: Adam Bede—George Eliot; Faust—Goethe; Peter Bell—Wordsworth; Tom Brown—Hughes; Henry Esmond—Thackeray; Old Mortality—Scott; Martin Chuzzlewit—Dickens; Joseph Andrews — Fielding; Humphrey Clinker — Smollett; Septimus Felton—Hawthorne.

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Well Well*

By Le Pelley


HELLO TUBBY— WHAT ARE YOU DOING ?
HELLO SUSIE .. I'm DIGGING A WELL ...
YOU PROBABLY WILL NEVER BE ABLE TO DRINK OUT OF IT !
I KNOW IT...
THE WATER WILL BE ALL MUDDY AND WON'T BE GOOD FOR ANYTHING !
I KNOW IT !
IF YOU KNOW THERE WON'T BE GOOD WATER, WHAT ARE YOU DIGGING IT FOR ??
I'm DIGGING AN OIL WELL...
NOW G'WAY SUSIE !!
OH

The Adventures of Waddles—*Waddles Gets Stuck*

By The Hagers

WHEN I CAME HOME TODAY AT FOUR, I FOUND THAT I HAD LOCKED THE DOOR.
I DIDN'T HAVE MY KEY, SO TRIED TO FIND SOME WAY TO GET INSIDE.
"I'LL BURROW IN," SAID MR. MOLE. BENEATH THE HOUSE HE DUG A HOLE.
I TRIED TO FOLLOW HIM. WHAT LUCK! FOR HALF WAY UNDER, I GOT STUCK!

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 2, 1937 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

The Black Statement

THE vital thing the American people wanted to know about Hugo L. Black was whether he could be expected to measure up to the stature of a justice of their highest court. They now have the major facts on which to base a judgment. And they have in addition the impression each citizen formed from listening to the new justice's own words.

To those who feel that joining the Ku Klux Klan "fifteen years ago" was a political "maneuver" or an evidence of intolerance and a support of secret violence which cannot be lived down the declaration that Mr. Black dropped the Klan eleven years ago will not be satisfactory. To those who feel that the tolerance of Senator Black and the sharp indictment of religious and racial intolerance made by Mr. Justice Black are the best indicators of what may be expected from him the statement will be satisfactory.

There would have been less dissatisfaction had Mr. Justice Black been as frank and fully explanatory about joining the Klan as he was in denouncing the things for which it stands and stood. The dissatisfaction that remains is so mixed up with political, religious and racial views that its actual content of honest doubt about the ability of the new justice to fulfill his duties with tolerance and fairness is hard to determine.

Senators Borah, Wheeler and O'Mahoney, who led in the fight against the President's plan, are satisfied with the Black statement. Mr. Borah says the justice's relation to the Klan is exactly what he understood it to be at the time of confirmation. This may mean that senators knew of the former Klan connection or would have voted to confirm anyway. Manifestly the Senate will not impeach Mr. Justice Black. What then is the situation?

Regret may be expressed that a better appointment was not made. The fact may be faced that the background of any justice is tremendously important. The President has emphasized the fact that always former corporation lawyers have not freed themselves from economic predilections on the court. He chose a man whose predilections on the other side were known and pronounced. He countered one political influence with another.

The result so far has not been happy. It should be a guide for future action. That may be one gain from the experience. Probably the principal result of Mr: Roosevelt's first appointment—although it was one created by a normal vacancy—has been to end the possibility of more appointments created by special legislation. For the rest it is plain that further denunciation of the new justice will not help him or the court. Nor will any good be served by further agitation of religious and racial prejudice.

But it is well that the people have been aroused to examine the qualifications of a justice and to demand freedom from ties which would hinder absolute consecration to tolerance and to law. The fact that some of the present agitation was fathered by interested and intolerant groups or that other judges have not been free from such ties does not change the value of the people's present insistence on the highest standards. That insistence, prayerfully maintained by the people, can uphold the splendid position of the Supreme Court and raise it even higher.

A New Party in France?

AGITATION by the Communists and a section of the Socialists in France to form their parties into a single "proletarian" unit, focuses attention on a phenomenon which has long more or less existed in all European countries where these parties have sought to operate as political groups. It is possible the program just drafted by Premier Chautemps will increase the agitation. For the program is described as tinged with economic conservatism, and thus may throw Socialist support of the Government back toward the Communists. The Socialists and Communists may decide they need the strength of unity to combat a trend away from their goals.

A struggle between the French Communists and Socialists began when the Russian Communists proclaimed the Third Internationale and took the field to outdo the older, Second (Socialist) Internationale. For a time the conflict was violent and bitter. In France, just after the World War, the Communists won a victory at the Tours congress when a section of the French Socialists broke away to join the Third Internationale. Since then the fortunes of the two camps have see-sawed with the Socialists notably holding the upper hand in France, because their party is much the largest and most influential.

Both Communism and Socialism are, of course, supposed to be international in scope, their platforms and doctrines having this aim. Yet, in whatever country they operate, they naturally fall under national influences which in France are strong. Nationalism compels them, if they want any degree of success, to heed the peculiar fabric of social, economic and other basic ideas forming the structure of French or other national life.

In France the Socialists have the advantage of being the older and more popular party by far. Their most influential leaders, like Léon Blum or Vincent Auriol today, have always been men of more moderate views who have known how to fit their socialism within the framework of France's intense Republicanism. The French Communists, on the other hand, have wielded less influence and power in politics largely because their extremist tactics and "foreign" attachment to Moscow have never won them any widespread support from the French masses.

The main reason for the present agitation to merge French Socialists and Communists into a single party, would seem to lie in the wreck of the Popular Front experiment on the rock of finance. The French Socialists, it is said, are now as a whole in a more willing mood than ever to merge with the Communists. This strengthens the deduction that both may feel a decline in power and so in adversity are ready to unite to revitalize French Leftism à la Marx. So far Léon Blum, whose influence is of course paramount, has consistently opposed such a move as inadvisable. If, however, a new Leftist party emerges in France it will represent a reversion of the same groups to the position they occupied before the break at Tours.

Whatever the aspect of the change, it may be that French politics are, after all, only following their usual cycle, in evidence since the World War, of alternate Left, Moderate and Nationalist-Conservatist governments, with the Radical-Socialists always holding the axis.

A NEW device employed by the United States Bureau of Standard has measured the weight of the earth as 6,576,000,000,000,000,000,000 tons. No wonder some of us look tired who go around carrying it on our shoulders.

John B. Reaches for Soap

IF IT WERE not for the stark tragedy which their business breeds, the efforts of the organized New Jersey tavern keepers to elevate the standards of their trade might be amusing. The liquor vendors object to the association with their traffic of crooked politicians; they also object to brewery ownership of saloons, the "hostess racket," and vice resorts, and doubtless many licensed dealers who voted the resolutions are sincere.

But like attracts like. The business of degrading humanity by selling it alcoholic liquor can no more help drawing to itself other vicious elements than the magnet can at will cease picking up steel filings. The liquor traffic is inherently immoral, and even in its times of easiest regulation has always been a lawbreaker.

It is notorious that the drink trade has flourished on illicit sales, on business during illegal hours, on sales in "dry" territory, and on sales promoted by auxiliary vice. No effort by a minority, no matter how sincere, has ever been able to reform the saloon business.

In their various recommendations, the New Jersey liquor men included one excellent point which, if adopted, might save many states much trouble. This is the proposal that the Treasury Department at Washington be instructed by Congress to refuse the privilege of doing business under a federal tax stamp to any violator of state liquor laws.

Even without a state license, thousands of bootleggers and vice resorts continue to sell liquor under a federal tax stamp. Without this privilege they could not remain in business. State enforcement may be lax, but federal revenue agents are untiringly efficient. The tavern keepers may seek to do away with competition by this means, but their recommendation deserves consideration at Washington.

Humorists Abroad

THE recent award by the Mark Twain Society of its gold medal to Mr. P. G. Wodehouse is an event that has been welcomed equally on both sides of the Atlantic. An eminent English author once remarked that Mr. Wodehouse had invented a new language, and, in one way this is very true; but it is no local dialect. For the inimitable Jeeves, and the countless other members of that quaint, eccentric and hilariously comic company that wear Mr. Wodehouse's motley, are troupers who can "put over" their performance in any community that speaks the English tongue, and in quite a few that cannot.

This is another point against the belief, so often expressed, that a fundamental difference separates American humor from English—whereas the difference is surely one of manner rather than essence, of technique rather than material. There is nothing that has prevented the celebrated humorists of either country from being, almost invariably, appreciated in both; one need only instance Dickens, Mark Twain, and O. Henry.

Indeed, their conquests included far more than the two countries; and it would be accurate to deduce that, outside the Orient, there is a common currency of humor. The great comic characters are cosmopolitan: Tartarin and Sancho Panza, Struwwelpeter and Punchinello are recognized as fellows by a large part of the civilized world. Humor is, in fact, a "lingua franca," of which the "new language" of Mr. Wodehouse is but a variant; and it does much, in the hands of a master like himself, to spread understanding and toleration of one another among the nations.

Case Against Sanctions

Book News of the Day

IN THE spate of books about foreign affairs and the role of the League, COLLECTIVE INSECURITY, by H. M. Swanwick (London: Jonathan Cape. 8s. 6d.) is one of the most valuable. For it shows—in the opinion of the present writer, unanswerably—the case against "sanctions" and other forms of coercion, including the weapon of "war to end war," in a world of sovereign powers which are still thinking in terms of the old diplomacy. It shows not only why sanctions failed, but why they were bound to fail, and why they ought to fail.

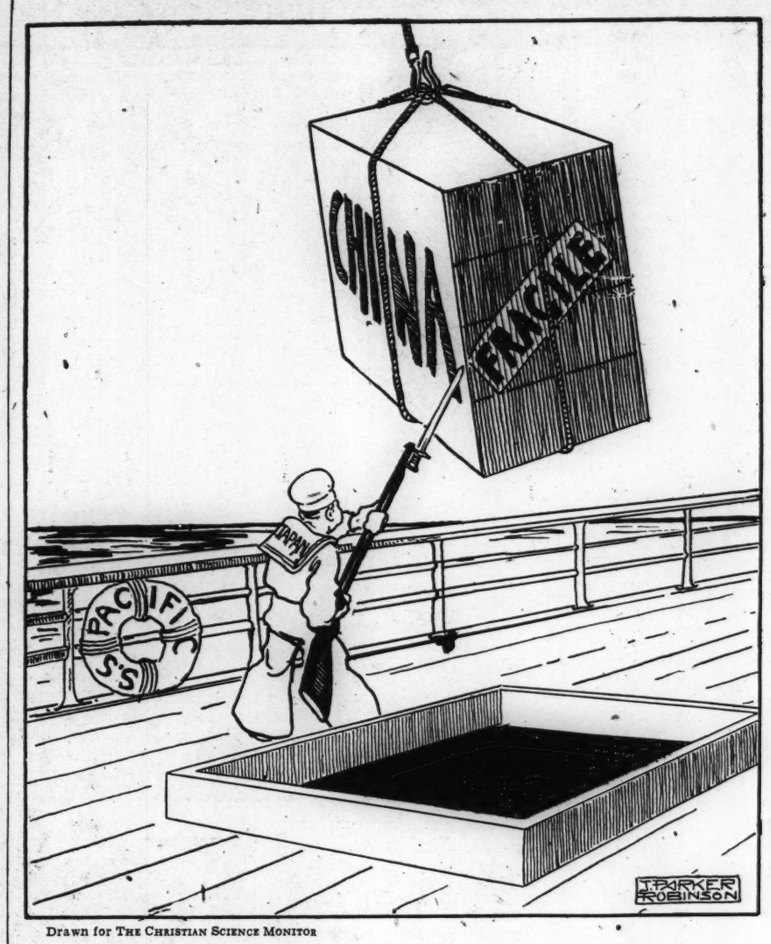
Whether the student of international politics is inclined to agree or has made up his mind that force alone can prevail, he must, if he is intellectually honest, beg, borrow or buy this book. It is indispensable. The reviewer, in reading it, jumped at nearly every sentence—many of them he had himself framed mentally if not in writing—and at the conclusion exclaimed: "This is the book I wish I had done." Not that it matters who did it. The bad thinking which misled the League had to be corrected; and here it is done completely. If anyone in future begins to debate with me on the true function of the League, I will ask: "Have you read Mrs. Swanwick? If not, postpone our discussion until you have seen this other side."

For Mrs. Swanwick cannot be put in any of the classes to which the "sanctionists" relegate those of us who believe that sanctions are "fundamentally unworkable according to their professed intentions, and capable of being twisted to sinister purposes;" and must besides range the world into hostile camps, thus making a general war more likely.

She is not an isolationist, for she wants international co-operation for peace, not for war. She is not an absolutist, for she is not opposed to resistance, provided it does not lead to war. She is certainly not a militarist either national nor international. Simply she wants a League which is on the side of peace, and which will try to remove grievances, revise dangerous situations and aim at conciliation. The League must not join in the game of power-politics.

It must not be supposed that if Mrs. Swanwick is destructive of the false League, her purpose is not constructive. It is. She replies admirably to questions such as: "What would you put in the place of Article 16?" Incidentally, she criticizes, as they deserve, the "diplomatic correspondents," who ignorantly, passionately or cynically present a one-sided view, often in accordance with the wishes of the Foreign Office, and set nation against nation. Mrs. Swanwick has given us a healing book, which should be pondered by all. S. H.

Steady There! No One Wants Broken China



DRAWN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

On Yonder Hilltop Was Carthage

THE modern harbor of Tunis, small and shallow, is reached by a ten-mile canal from the Mediterranean. At the right of the entrance, on a gently sloping hill which commands the sea and country for many a mile, stood the mighty city which defied the power of Rome for 150 years, the city of the Princess of Tyre and of the amazing youth who led men and horses and elephants over the unpathed Alps to lay half of Italy in vassalage.

Yonder was Carthage. On the nearer slope, as modern excavations reveal, were forum and market-place and theater. Atop that hill gathered the populace of Dido's city to watch the galleys set forth for Spain, and it takes little urging of the fancy to see the grave faces of the wise old men as they gazed and, gazing, shook their heads in doubt. Hard by lay the theater, the vast open-air amphitheater whose seats ascended the hillside and whose audiences could look past the broad stage down upon the blue waters of the Inland sea. Close at hand stood the Forum, and how easily you can see now the throngs gathered on sunny afternoons, groups of the older and more discerning talking soberly in the shadow of the temple columns as they wonder anxiously how it is with Hannibal in Italy.

* * *

This is historic ground. More than thirty centuries ago the Phoenicians had a great colonial outpost here. Then came Dido to found the city called Brysa, on her purchase from the natives of "as much land as a bull's hide would cover." But she cut the hide into shreds thin as cotton strings and the astonished landowners found they had made a bad bargain. However, Brysa presently merged with Carthage, and the great empire, which at one time owned both Corsica and the Balearic Islands, commenced its reign of centuries of power.

Here the second Scipio acquired his proud title of Africanus. Here Pompey's star waxed and waned and Julius Caesar's might approached its zenith. Here three centuries later the great Saint Augustine, first teacher, then priest, then Bishop of Hippo, was introduced into the history of the Christian church. About this time quite another sort of leader, the Vandal Genseric, having been invited from Spain by a traitorous Roman governor, established an empire which presently overcame Rome itself, falling in turn to the Byzantine Greeks in the sixth century. Mussulman rule commenced a hundred years later.

Yonder in the broad and shallow bay that, now almost filled in, once sheltered the fleets of Carthage is a little island with the ruins of a castle of the Moorish period. The waters surround it now and before their imperceptible but resistless encroachment the ancient walls slowly disintegrate. But in the days when the Moorish corsairs, nominally under Turkish sway, dominated this part of the Mediterranean with unbelievable effrontery until a daring young American naval officer challenged their power, the old castle was the pirate leader's hold. Here came many a Christian captive, and here was paid much of the tribute which the maritime powers of Europe, with a tolerance that seems to us today incredible, poured into the hands of these vultures of the sea.

* * *

In those days Tunis, whose small artificial harbor we now enter, was no safe place for a European. It was the pirates' capital, its Bey only a nominal ruler. Like old Port Royal in Jamaica, in the redoubtable Morgan's day, Tunis was the refuge of reckless adventurers beyond the law. But even now, as we pass through the modern French city and come to the still intact wall of the ancient town, we see within a community little changed in aspect from the wild corsair days. Broad, shaded boulevards bisect the newer Tunis.

Yet as we come beneath the old Moorish arch we step from the present into the past, from Europe into the Orient. Narrow, tortuous and often tunnel-like alleys and byways, bazaars in lattice-roofed streets like those of Fez, wares of every description rich and colorful as an Arabian Nights scene, all indeed like one of Scheherazade's descriptions, lend to ancient Tunis a fascination like to that of Marrakesh and Fez and Biskra, yet with a difference and a distinctiveness possessed by the old stronghold of the corsairs alone. M. T. G.

North . . South . . East . . West

Mr. Farley's Diagnosis

By Frank L. Perrin

IN A radiocast speech delivered by Senator Arthur H. Vandenberg, of Michigan, recently, the possibility of the emergence of the New Deal Party and its formal divorcement from the old Democratic Party, was indicated. This possibility, it may be recalled, was discussed in this column a week or ten days previously. Both these forecasts were based, quite logically, upon plainly apparent trends. These are indicated by the conspicuous failure of the President to control old-line Democratic Senators in his effort to force the court-revision bill through Congress, by the insubordination of an increasingly large number of Southern Democrats, and the independence, in matters of national importance, of Democrats everywhere.

Now comes Mr. James A. Farley, whose retirement from the Roosevelt Cabinet is supposed to be imminent, to put the stamp of official denial, as chairman of the Democratic National Committee, upon the suggestion of a party split and a consequent new alignment. But it should be remembered that Mr. Farley, perhaps without fully realizing the fact himself, is actually the chairman of the New Deal Party, although he is considerately and politely referred to as Democratic chairman. It is because of this, and despite his astuteness and skill as an organizer of voters and dispenser of political rewards and punishments, that he can no longer speak authoritatively or finally for the Democratic Party.

* * *

I am quite convinced that Mr. Farley is not yet prepared to sum up and accurately weigh the evidence which his chief, the President, has accumulated and is still seeking on his leisurely tour of discovery through the West. And I doubt if Mr. Roosevelt, should it appear to him individually that the temper of the country is not just what he had believed it to be, has been instant in passing the word back to his friendly lieutenant. The decision which will determine the course of the New Deal, whether as a separate entity or as the dominant arm of the Democratic Party as in the last four years, will be made, not by Mr. Farley, but by those whose action in the premises he will no longer be able to control.

This being the case, and it will be interesting to watch the course of early political events apparently certain to confirm present indications, it will remain for Mr. Farley to decide what direction he will follow when he and his comrades reach the forks of the road. It can be said, without apology and with no desire to prejudice his case in the eyes of those more ambitious and less loyal to the party than he, that Mr. Farley is a Democrat. He has gloried in the fact that he is steeped in the theories and tempered by the heat and the exposures of party trials and strifes. Inherently he has no ambition to depart far from the path which experience has taught is the wise course for America and Americans to follow. He has swapped some political horses in his time, and quite often has profited, at least temporarily, by the bargains.

* * *

But his friends, as well as his admiring political foes, will quite generally agree that his alliance, or trifling, with New Deal advocates and extremists, especially in the elections of 1936, were solely for the purpose of assuring the continued dominance of the Democratic Party. He used the New Deal and its undisciplined and sometimes awkward squad of followers to insure the end which he sought, and probably with no thought or suspicion that at some time the tail would attempt to wag the dog.

It is not to be wondered at that Mr. Farley now seeks to make it appear impossible that the foundling should assert the right of absolute mastery. He would hesitate, even while remaining loyal to old personal friendships, to follow his less cautious political adventurers into a camp apart.

But it may be that just such a decision must be made, and that before 1940, by Mr. Farley and by millions of Democrats of the old school. Just now, with the results of Mr. Roosevelt's western survey unannounced, it would seem that the wisdom, or even the possibility, of the emergence of a new party, a New Deal party, which would combine all those elements whose theories of government Mr. Farley has long opposed, is not to be determined or definitely forecast by the chairman of the Democratic Committee. Mr. Farley's decision must determine his own course and that of his old, rather than his new political bedfellows.

The Wide Horizon

The Budget as a Bludgeon

By Wyona Dashwood

NEW YORK

"AS YOU know, the Mayor has to run the city. I can't let up a single minute. A great deal of the campaign work will have to be taken up by those sponsoring my election."

It was Mayor Fiorello H. LaGuardia launching his post-primary drive for return to City Hall in time snatched from a desk where, in the midst of the campaign, he must accomplish a task that is political dynamite. This is the preparation of the 1938 budget, easily the hardest assignment of all the four years since Fusion forces took over the bankrupted city business.

For a year the opposition has regarded this expense chart as a premier campaign opportunity, and organization professionals have let no occasion slip to project measures that would pave the way for a snowball total. Better conditions make it no longer necessary to continue the economy "impositions," they say—and back of their words is the theory that voters have notoriously short memories and that it is more than three years since the city verged on fiscal ruin with the machine scandal-rended and divided. Month by month reform methods have had their bearing on old damages, until today the budget is balanced, there is a city surplus and municipal credit has record standing. Everyone, therefore, is happy, and history has established for the organization that happy voters have a way of discontinuing their concern for reform.

Opposition tactics have been consistently to this end, indeed, since Mayor LaGuardia took office in 1934. There has been unceasing sniping at the program in a counter undertaking which will reach its climax in the October budget deliberations. The procedure was early implemented by shifts on the Board of Estimate which reversed the Fusion majority to a minority against a bloc of organization stalwarts.

* * *

It has been a hard school for a public official of vivid temperament, but Mayor LaGuardia has learned a kind of patience that would astonish colleagues of his twenty-one rebellious years in the House of Representatives. Today, when the opposition steamroller gets under way, he forgoes the fireworks and makes the calmest statement he can manage.

This technique will be sorely tried in the ensuing weeks. The majority bloc on the Board of Estimate, free to exercise its power without responsibility, has a wide field on the eve of election to force the Mayor's hand on unpopular vetoes or fill his ledger with red ink. Advance notice of the issues being prepared already is in the record. For instance, there was the seemingly insignificant proposal by Comptroller Frank J. Taylor, up for re-election, that Staten Island ferry fares be cut in half. It was made before a citizen delegation eager for the benefit. Approval, however, not only meant a loss to these carriers of about $750,000 in operating revenue, but erasure of the effects of a LaGuardia shakeup in their management that had reduced their yearly deficit of $1,000,000 to $233,000.

The Mayor prefaced his "no" vote as follows:

"Of course I realize the pressure, the time and the season. The Mayor is on the spot, but it is part of my job to take it."

The measure passed, of course. But the big grab of the summer centered on city pay restorations. Mayor LaGuardia was pledged to this action as soon as the money was available, but the opposition forced the $18,000,000 measure to a vote, including in its scope even the aldermen who, under the new charter, are due for oblivion in January with election of a less unwieldy City Council by proportional representation.

* * *

Further indication of this aim came with September when the measure eliminating the $12,000,000, or 50 per cent, emergency increase in water rates was passed. Urged by taxpayer pressure groups, the action equally demonstrated the citizen view that if politics can unwarrantedly increase their burdens, they might as well exploit politics to reduce them.

Mayor LaGuardia labeled the measure as "vote-and-run" legislation — "the tendency to vote appropriations and then run for office." As usual in such procedure, the reduction formula was unaccompanied by any suggestion that the millions involved would have to be obtained from some source, whether new realty taxation or unpopular economies. That sort of thing is up to the budget maker. The sole objective is to leave the responsible administration in the budgetary "hole," and what makes it "good" politics at the moment is that this Mayor was elected to end the extravagance of his predecessors.

The water-rate action came as the Mayor sat down to the impossible job of satisfying everyone on the new budget. His veto message stressed not only that the aldermen already had passed bills adding more than $21,000,000 to last year's cost total of $563,000,000, but served this succinct notice:

"I appreciate fully and congratulate the members of the board for putting the Mayor on the spot. He will consider all bills coming before him in the fall of 1937 with the same equanimity and judgment as he has during the past four years."